

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894.

NO. 52

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m., and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Middletown, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m., 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6.05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6.37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6.53; Petersburg, 7.06; Huntingdon, 7.20; Mapleton, 7.35; Mount Union, 7.41; Harrisburg, 10.20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12.25 p. m., Mount Union 6.09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6.28; Altoona, 7.40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11.30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 a. m., Altoona 11.50 a. m., Huntingdon 12.48, p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 p. m., Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9.05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12.50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1.45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4.15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7.16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4.30 p. m., Altoona, 9.05; Huntingdon 10.12; Harrisburg, 1.00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12.01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12.58; Harrisburg, 3.30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.20; Mount Union, 1.56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2.17; Altoona, 3.40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Reed Mason's Ride.

BY ALBERT E. LAWRENCE.

It was 9 o'clock and Reed Mason was busy setting things to rights before closing up for the night. Mr. Stevens had gone home and Reed was the only person left about the store. He was on the point of turning out the last light when a belated customer came running in.

"I ain't too late to get a gallon of molasses, be I, Reed?" he asked.

"Mighty nigh it, Mr. Parker," said Reed. "But a miss is as good as a mile. Let me take your jug."

Reed needed no light for he was familiar with every foot of the premises. He passed out at the rear door and on to the large shed in which was kept much of their stock.

The molasses was slow in running for the night was cool and frosty. While waiting Reed leaned his shoulder against the side of the shed. As he did so his ear came opposite a knot hole and he was surprised to hear the low rasping whispers of persons on the outside. Reed recognized a voice as that of Jake Stark, who had formerly run a saloon in the village, and who was still the proprietor of a billiard hall and a bar over which he sold "soft" drinks.

"You see the no-license people are too confident," Jake was saying in a noisy whisper. "They won't come out and vote. They didn't last year—or only 'bout an' hundred an' fifty of 'em. And if we git out our full vote we'll beat 'em. There is two hundred in this town that'll vote for whiskey ever' time there's a chance to win."

"There wa'n't fifty that voted for whiskey last year," (interrupted the other.)

"Of course not, 'cause they thought ther wa'n't no chance to win. But ye see there is. These other fellers won't vote uny stronger this year 'an they did last, if so strong. An' all we've got to do is keep mum an' see that ever' man what's on our side votes, don't ye see? I've got men all over the township workin' for it, makin' a still hunt ye know. An' if Fairfield don't go 'wet' to-morrow, Jake Stark will eat his head!"

Reed Mason heard it all; and a great fear came over him. It was only since Fairfield had been a Prohibition town that his father had been able to live a sober life. And now if the town was to go back to the saloon his father would soon fall into his old dissolute ways.

He saw his father come reeling home; he heard the harsh, unnatural words spoken to his mother and sisters, and felt the cruel abuse which only a drunken man can heap upon his family. Again there were hard and pinching times. All the misery of those days which he hoped had gone forever came sweeping through his mind in that moment while he waited.

Reed Mason had gone to work in his 13th year to help support a neglected family. About this time the state enacted the Local Option law which allowed the town to vote on the question of licensing the saloons. Fairfield has been one of the first towns to banish the saloon under this act. Then, the temptation being removed, Reed's father had left off his drinking

ways, and there had come brighter times at the Masons'. Reed was now in his 16th year. By careful savings he had lately been able to buy a handsome bicycle.

The persons whom Reed had overheard had by this time moved on; but he caught enough to understand their scheme and to be thoroughly alarmed. Hastening back to his customer, he put out the last light and locked the store.

Out in the cool starlit night he tried to think what he should do. The temperance people must be roused and notified of the danger. There was no time to lose; in ten hours the polls would open and the voting begin. Springing upon his wheel he sped silently and swiftly down the south road in the direction of Hanover. There was no need of stopping at any house in the village, for there would be plenty of time to tell them of the danger in the morning.

Farmer Weston's was the first place at which he halted. They had all gone to bed, but Reed knocked loud and long, determined to waste no more time than was absolutely necessary. An upper window was thrown open, and a projected head demanded: "Whose's there, and what's wanted?"

"It's Reed Mason, and I came to tell you the whiskey people are going to try and carry the election to-morrow. They reckon on taking the temperance people off their guard." His voice trembled with excitement as he continued and this added to the pathos of his concluding words: "Won't you Mr. Weston, come out and vote against them?"

"Why, bless you, yes. But I didn't know there was any danger but what the temperance people would beat anyway."

"There is; lots of it," he added springing upon his machine. "I've got to hurry, because I've got to rouse ever'body in the township."

On Reed flew to the next house, and then to the next, and the next. Waking the people at each place, he told them the danger that threatened, and received from them a promise to turn out and vote on the morrow. On and on he sped, up hills and down hills; woods were now on his right, now on his left, and now on both sides, dark, lonesome and silent. Now he shot into the open country, the blue-black sky, with its ever-changing, starry patterns spread above him and the rolling farm-lands stretching before him. At Brownson's he was sharply attacked by the farmer's dog. But Tigie soon recognized a friend in the reproachful voice which addressed him, and in the most dog-like manner begged pardon for the mistake.

The roads were much better than spring roads are apt to be, and for this Reed was very thankful. But he was continually worried lest he should run upon some sharp bit in the dark and puncture his tire. If this were to happen he knew he should despair.

It was 12 o'clock when he turned north upon the road which formed the western boundary of the township. He knew now that he would not be able to rouse every one, but he determined to reach the most distant neighbors and call upon one or two persons in each, and get them to spread the alarm the first thing in the morning.

When he turned east on the road which led back to Fairfield his heart leaped into his throat. Was that a fire in the village? Through the thin line of wood before him he saw a deep red glare which every minute grew brighter and brighter. He darted forward with increased speed. All sorts of fears flashed through his mind; he had come away from the store in such a hurry that he hardly knew what he had done with the last lamp. Puffing and panting he forced his wheel up Long Hill, where he felt sure he could locate the fire. Stretching his neck as he reached the brow he peered anxiously forward. Then he had a laugh for all his pains; for the fire was nothing more than the moon in its third quarter, slowly rising over the roofs of the sleeping town.

At Herman's his knockings awoke the whole family, and the children in their night-clothes came trooping to the door in the rear of their father. Reed stopped long enough to get a drink of water; it was three o'clock when he rode out of the yard. Mrs. Hermann, who had kept out of sight, now peeped from behind the door-casing.

"Where is he, Yacob?" she asked.

"Dere he coes. Shust see his wheels flash in the moonpeams."

"Oh!" said his wife in slow wonder. "Looks like he was riding off two puzz-saws."

The children crowded around, and they all stood watching until the rider disappeared over a hill in the road.

Reed kept this road west for six miles, stopping at most of the houses on the left. Then he turned south for three miles where he again reached the road which led over Long Hill to the village.

For the second time that night he forced his wheel up the long, weary ascent. From the summit he saw the first signs of the coming day; and felt that his night's work was done. He had ridden over 30 miles and stopped at nearly a hundred houses; only one corner of the township remained unvisited. But that would have to go; he was too tired to do more. He stole quietly into the house and up to his room, where he threw himself upon his bed, determined to secure what little rest he might before his day's work should begin.

The voting began promptly at seven o'clock and proceeded slowly, but as the day advanced the interest steadily increased. The weather was balmy and springlike, and the men formed in groups in sunny places. Every one knew pretty well how every one else would vote, and no electioneering was attempted; but this was made up by any amount of whittling and neighborly gossip.

When a newcomer arrived everything was dropped, and all gathered about and watched the proceedings while he cast his vote. Then they broke into little knots and awaited the coming of the next voter.

On either side, two or three who were most interested, kept count as well as they could of the way the vote went. This added greatly to the excitement, for the license, or whiskey people or "wets" as they were variously called, led from the first.

At noon it was generally agreed

that the "wets" were about 50 ahead. Reed heard this on his way to dinner and his heart sank within him. Was his night's work to be of no avail? Was the saloon to come back to town again?

The "wets" had polled their full strength at noon, and there were no more to come. On the other hand, the no-license people continued to come, now two and sometimes three, from the more distant parts of the township. The vote was steadily growing closer and closer. By and by it was agreed that the temperance people led, and a great shout went up from those gathered about the polling place. Every new arrival now helped to increase this lead, and the crowd greeted the voters as they came with cheer after cheer.

Reed, at work in the store, heard the noise and wondered what could it mean. As the whiskey people had led at noon he naturally thought they were the ones who were rejoicing, and felt very gloomy.

About the polls the excitement increased every moment. The scheme of the whiskey people had been frustrated and they were snlen and silent. But the temperance people grew noisier and more jubilant with the arrival of each newcomer who swelled the excited crowd. The story of Reed Mason's midnight ride was told from mouth to mouth and lost nothing in the telling. At 5 o'clock the polls closed and the counting of votes began amid breathless interest; although it was now only a question of how large was the temperance majority.

Reed, on his way to supper, stopped on the outskirts of the crowd, and learning that the vote would soon be announced, wanted to hear the result. Every one told him that the temperance people had won, but he could not feel sure until he had heard the exact vote.

The sun had gone down back of Long Hill; everywhere was that soft evening glow which lights up all things and still cast no shadows. Suddenly from the window where the voting had been done, a voice which reached every ear cried: "For license, 201; against license, 325."

There was a second's silence as if for comprehension, and then a great shout went into the air, followed by hats, caps and coats and the wild waving of hands.

Mr. Wilson, the mayor of the village, caught sight of Reed, and stepping upon the spout of the town-pump, he steadied himself with one hand; while with the other he waved his hat above his head, and, as soon as he could be heard, shouted: "Gentlemen, I propose three cheers for Reed Mason. Except for him our town would have lost its fair name."

The cheers were given, and that, too, with lungs accustomed to outdoor shouting. Hardly had they ended when two stout fellows picked Reed up, and placing him on their shoulders, started down the street. The crowd fell in line, shouting and yelling, but this noise was soon changed for the clatter of tin cans and tin pans, and in a surprisingly short time any number of tin horns, each with its discordant blare, was added to the din.

A little later a bonfire was started at the crossing of the principal streets, and the rejoicing was continued until late in the evening.

Altogether it was a glorious day, as the *Fairfield Flower* stated in its issue that week. In the glowing account which it published, the editor capped his climax by comparing Reed Mason's ride to the ride of Paul Revere, and paraphrased Longfellow's famous lines:

"Through the gloom and the light,
The fate of our Fairfield was riding that night."
—The Union Signal.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
No. 3.	Mail.	Mixed.	No. 2.	Mail.	Mixed.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
11 0	9 16	9 16	11 45	4 04	6 12
12 0	9 26	9 26	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 59	9 59	11 20	3 41	5 4
1 59	10 09	10 09	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16	10 16	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29	10 29	10 19	2 52	6 42
743			448		
2 30	10 42	10 42	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	10 58	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 03	11 03	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	11 20	9 20	2 05	4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, p. m., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST.	
No. 12.	No. 10.		No. 9.	No. 11.
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vally	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations. A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.



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TARIFF BILL CHANGES

AMENDED WILSON MEASURE BEFORE THE SENATE.

Sugar Duty Graded and an Increase on Collars and Cuffs—Reciprocity Sections of the McKinley Act Repealed—Important Administrative Changes.

The Democratic members of the Finance Committee submitted the tariff bill, in its revised and completed form to the full committee, Republicans and Democrats, and when the Senate met, Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the committee, reported the bill, giving notice that it would be called up on April 2d. Mr. Morrill, one of the Republican members of the committee, stated that so far as the Republican members of the committee were concerned, they did not object to the reporting of the bill, but were opposed to the Income Tax feature of it, and the change from specific to ad valorem duties.

Among the changes are these: The duty on collars and cuffs is increased from 45 per cent. to 55 per cent. ad valorem; the only additions to the free list are horn strips and tips and cocoanuts.

Section 105, which provided that the President shall notify the Hawaiian Government of the intention of this Government to abrogate the treaty of 1875, has been stricken out.

The sugar schedule is as follows: All sugars testing not above 80 degrees, 1 cent; from 80 to 90 degrees, 1-100 of a cent for each degree; from 90 to 98, 2-100 of a cent for each degree; all sugars testing above 98, or about No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 1/2 of a cent per pound in addition to the duty on sugar testing above 98 degrees.

Whisky, iron ore, coal, lead ore and opium are unchanged.

The reciprocity sections of the McKinley act, sections 3, 15 and 16, are repealed and all agreements or arrangements made or proclaimed between the United States and foreign Governments under the provisions of said sections are hereby abrogated, of which the President shall give such notice to the authorities of said foreign Governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements.

The most important change in the administrative features of the bill is the action of the committee in striking out the words, "highest duty," as found in the House bill and regulating the rates of duty on all goods coming in under the similitude clause and substituting therefor the words "lowest duty."

This was the subject of a long argument in full committee, in which Secretary Carlisle endorsed the provisions of the House bill.

The committee, therefore, has made the change, and all goods unenumerated or coming in under the similitude clause will pay the highest instead of the lowest rate of duty.

TRENTON DEADLOCK BROKEN

The Supreme Court Decides Against the Democrats.

Chief Justice Beasley at Trenton read the opinion of the New Jersey Supreme Court in the Senate deadlock case. The opinion declares that the contention of the Republicans that the court has no jurisdiction in the case is not good, and then decides that Senator Adrain has no title to the office of President of the Senate, but that Senator Rogers was elected by a majority of those legally entitled to take part in the organization of the Senate, and therefore his title to the office of President is constitutional and valid. The Chief Justice said that Justices Van Syckle, Depue, Dixon, Reed, Garrison and Lippincott concurred in the decision, but that Justice Abbott held other views, which he would formulate and file hereafter.

After hearing the decision, Allan McDermott said that he still held to his opinion that the Senate is a continuous body. Senator Adrain also declared that his views had not been changed by the court's decision, but he said he would join the Republican Senators and take part in the work of legislation. He thought all the Democratic Senators would do so.

The court's decision makes valid as laws all the bills passed by the House and the Republican Senate and deposited with the Governor. There are sixteen of them, all of which were filed with the Governor and with the Secretary of State. Among them is Senator Voorhees's bill providing for the appointment of the Secretary of State as the custodian of the laws. A repealer of this is to be introduced and passed at once. The other fifteen are all House bills. They repeal last year's race track laws; repeal the Camden, Paterson and Trenton police laws, which gave the Democrats control of the police forces in those cities and made the Police Commission Democratic by permitting the Governor to appoint a Police Justice as a member of the Commissions, revoke and annul all licenses heretofore granted to race courses, repeal the law providing that bookmaking and pool selling on enclosed grounds shall not constitute the keeping of a disorderly house; abolish the Board of Electrical Subway Commissions, of which Allan McDermott, Miles Ross and George R. Gray are members; repeal the law giving the Secretary of the Board of Prison Inspectors \$500 a year salary; repeal the law under which John P. Feeney was appointed Chief of the State Police, with \$2500 salary; repeal the law creating County Boards of License, and the amendment thereto; repeal the law making bookmaking a misdemeanor, punishable by \$25 fine; repeal the law permitting Boards of Freeholders in second-class counties to fill vacancies in the Boards, and repeal the law giving the Governor power to approve and pay bills for which there is no specific appropriation.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPLAINS.

The Landing of Troops at Bluefields Was a Perfectly Innocent Step.

Danger of the Bluefields incident assuming an important international aspect has vanished, as the State Department has received satisfactory assurance from the Government of Great Britain that the landing of troops from H. M. S. Cleopatra at Bluefields, Nicaragua, was solely for the protection of the interests there of British subjects.

Secretary Gresham's report to the Senate on the Bluefields incident shows that English troops were landed to protect property and not to establish a protectorate.

A flock of twenty-eight swans, caught in a storm in Ironton, Ohio, after vainly trying to pursue their course, were forced to earth, exhausted by the weight of hail and snow on their feathers. People gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the whole flock. The birds are valued at \$400.

LOUIS KOSSUTH DEAD.

The Hungarian Patriot Passes Away at Turin, Italy



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at Turin, Italy, a few nights ago. His temperature was above 102 degrees. At 3 p. m. his physicians announced that he was barely alive. His son, sister, and other relatives were present when he died. He passed away holding the hand of the Hungarian Deputy Karoly. The agony of his last hours was extremely harrowing. It was decided that the body of Kossuth be interred in Genoa, near that of his daughter. Edmond de Amleis, the Italian author, was invited to deliver a funeral oration in the name of Italy.

Louis Kossuth, once Governor of Hungary, was born in Monak, Hungary, on April 27, 1802, of a noble Croatian family. His tendency to opposition to Austria may well have been hereditary, for between 1827 and 1715 seventeen members of this family were prosecuted by the Austrian Government for high treason. This instinct was fostered by his course in the college of Patak, an institution where traditions were all anti-Austrian. Shortly after his graduation he became an assessor for the county of Zemplin and spoke in its Assembly. He was at that time a lawyer. His political influence among the people grew rapidly, and at the age of thirty years he was sent to the Diet at Presburg as an alternate for an absent member, but when he endeavored to speak he was set upon by the party in power.

For seven years his unceasing efforts were for the establishment of Hungarian independence. As member of the Diet he proposed the address to the Emperor Ferdinand asking that Hungary be restored to independence, and when this was done Kossuth became Governor of Hungary.

But the bloody war of the preservation of independence was close behind. Kossuth saw it coming and prepared as best he could. Against combined armies from without and treachery from within Hungary fought her brave but hopeless fight, and lost. The ex-Governor fled to Turkey, where he was imprisoned. Austria demanded his extradition, but the Porte, strengthened by the support of the United States and England, refused. These two nations demanded that Kossuth be released, and the United States sent the war ship Mississippi to bring him to this country as the nation's guest.

His request to be allowed to pass through France was denied by Louis Napoleon, to the great indignation of the French people. In England he was enthusiastically received, and on December 5, 1851, he landed in this country, where he was received with such enthusiasm as has never before nor since been accorded to any foreigner save Lafayette. His course through the country was a succession of triumphs. While in prison he had learned English by the aid of a lexicon, and an edition of Shakespeare, and he spoke in many of the large cities of this country, always to tremendous audiences. Those who heard him pronounced him the greatest orator in the world.

At Washington, at a public banquet given to Kossuth, Senator King presided, with the great Hungarian and the Speaker of the House at his right hand and Daniel Webster at his left.

Kossuth returned to Europe in 1852, and for years lectured in the hope of winning other nations to help in the fight for Hungarian independence. His last great effort was to get the Hungarians to repudiate the Deak compromise with Austria. Failing in this he settled down to a life of exile in Turin. For some time this advertisement appeared in the Turin Courier:

"Lessons in German, English and Hungarian given at moderate rates by L. Kossuth, 164 Strada Nuova."

Thus he supported himself, declining a gift of 50,000 florins offered to him by Hungarian admirers. After the publishing of his memoirs he lived in comparative comfort from the proceeds of the sale of the book, his sister, Louise Kossuth Rutkay, keeping house for him. In 1892 the city of Budapest presented him with the freedom of the city, and he was the recipient of hundreds of testimonials of his countrymen's admiration. Nevertheless he considered that he had lived his life in vain, not seeing that Hungary, practically free today, owes her liberty in a great measure to his fight in past years.

Kossuth was married when about thirty-five years old and had three children, two sons and a daughter. His wife and daughter are dead; his sons survive him.

Kossuth had three nephews in the Union army at the time of the Civil War: Colonel Zulyavsky, Colonel Rutkay, and Major Albert Rutkay. Mrs. Albert Rutkay and her son, Louis Kossuth Rutkay, a namesake of his great uncle, live at 343 Grand avenue, Brooklyn.

DA GAMA FLEES.

Portuguese Ships Leave With the Insurgent and Companions.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro confirms the report that Admiral da Gama and about seventy of his officers are on board the Portuguese war ships Mindello and Alfonso du Albuquerque, which left Rio. No protest or other opposition was made to the vessels leaving the bay with the insurgent leader and his followers on board.

While it is not definitely known where da Gama and his officers are to be taken by the Portuguese ships, it is generally believed that they will be put ashore at Montevideo, and it is possible that they will proceed to Santa Catharina or Rio Grande do Sul to join the still active insurgents there.

The success of da Gama and his companions in getting out of the bay is said to gratify their sympathizers in Rio, who were anxious lest they should in some way fall into the hands of the Government, in which event they would undoubtedly have been shot, as the result of a speedy trial by court-martial.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

60TH DAY.—A message was received from the President inclosing Secretary Gresham's report on the Bluefields incident.—The Vice-President signed the seigniorage bill.—Considerable routine business was transacted.

61ST DAY.—The revised Tariff bill was reported from the Committee on Finance. The Senate, after disposing of the Tariff bill by placing it on the calendar, listened to a speech on the Hawaiian question by Mr. George.

62ND DAY.—About twenty-five bills of little public interest were passed.—A modified immigration treaty with China was sent to the Senate.

63RD DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution expressing regret at the death of Louis Kossuth, and tendering his family the condolence of the Senate.—The Fortifications Appropriations bill was reported.—The newspaper reports of the extent to which the illegal coining of silver dollars is being carried on in Omaha, Neb., was the foundation for a resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, directing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee as to whether the existing statutes against counterfeiting were applicable to the case of simulated coins of equal weight and fineness to those issued out of the Government mints. The resolution went over without action.—The bill for a site for the Government Printing Office was discussed, and an amendment for the acquisition of the Mahone lot was adopted.—27 to 22. A motion to reconsider that vote was made.—Mr. Hansbrough's bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction and extermination of the Russian thistle, was then taken up and discussed.

The House. 79TH DAY.—The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was continued. 80TH DAY.—The House consumed the day discussing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill was passed.—The Republicans filibustered against consideration of an election case and the House revoked leaves of absence. 81ST DAY.—The House spent five hours in unavailing efforts to secure the vote of a quorum upon the motion to take up the O'Neil-Joy contested election case. 82ND DAY.—The House voted an expression of its regret at the death of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and instructed the Speaker to communicate to the family of the deceased the respectful sympathy of the House.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed.—The House then disposed of the Whitley-Cobb contest from the Fifth Alabama District, confirming Cobb's title to his seat.—Bills were also passed protecting the Red Cross Society in the use of its insignia, and appropriating \$10,000 for the further enforcement of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration act.—Mr. Patterson, after one attempt to muster a quorum, agreed to let the Joy-O'Neil case go over.—The evening was devoted to the consideration of pension matters. 83RD DAY.—The House considered the Post-office Appropriation bill, but did not dispose of it. An amendment setting aside \$20,000 for free delivery experiments in rural districts was adopted; also one directing the Postmaster-General to report to the next Congress such measures as may be deemed practicable for extending the mail service to rural districts and their probable cost, and another authorizing the rental or purchase of stamp-cancelling machines.

BANKS SWINDLED.

Victimized by Three Forgers, Who Got Away With \$20,000.

Three clever forgers have swindled a dozen St. Louis (Mo.) banks out of \$20,000. By some means they secured copies of blank checks used by firms and individuals, even copying in red the serial numbers used by the firms.

These numbers were obtained by a smooth young man who claimed to represent the house doing the printing for the firm. He would ask a business house cashier to see his check book, saying there was some defect in the printing that he wished to correct if the firm desired.

In every instance he was successful in getting a look at the last stub in a partly used check book and noted the serial number. Then the forged paper would be made out a few numbers in advance of the check books. Even the minutest characteristics of individuals in their signatures were closely followed.

So well was the work done that not one of the forged checks was rejected. The officials of the different banks refuse any information on the matter, but it is known that a detective agency is at work on the case.

FROM THE SAME ROPE.

Two Lovers Whose Parents Were Cruel Hang Themselves.

The bodies of John Reed and Etta Shaw, son and daughter of farmers, were found hanging from the limb of a tree, eight miles from Oscaloosa, Iowa.

Their parents refused to permit them to marry on account of their youth. The deed was probably committed on Sunday night, when they were last seen driving in the neighborhood.

They unhitched the horses and, standing in the buggy, threw a rope across a limb and tying one end to each of their necks, swung off into eternity.

BIG WHEAT DEAL.

The Largest Single Cash Transaction Ever Made.

A big wheat deal was closed at Minneapolis, Minn., between the Peavey Grain and Elevator Company and the Pillsbury Washburn Company. The contract is for all the wheat now in store in the elevator system of the Peavey & Co. elevators.

The aggregate of the whole purchase is 3,250,000 bushels, and it is to be delivered within the next four months. The price is not stated, but it is cash on delivery, and the aggregate makes it the largest cash deal ever made in the Northwest and probably the largest ever made in this country.

200 MALAYS KILLED.

They Were Defeated in an Attack Upon the Spanish Forces.

The Government has received advices that a large force of Mindanao Malays have made an attack upon the Spanish garrison on the island of Pantar, in the Malay Archipelago.

The Spaniards defended their position stoutly and succeeded in repulsing the Malays with great loss. Over 200 Malays were killed and a large number were wounded. The Spaniards had but one man killed, though many were wounded.

It Has Come, Will It Be Gentle?

Gentle spring with the flowers of May may woo us into a careless indifference of sanitary laws. It is the old story, a thrice told tale of being rash and taking the consequences. There is no time in the whole round of the year when results are more serious from an ordinary want of care than now. What with a changeable temperature and infectious dampness, rheumatism is most prevalent and in the most aggravated forms. Even in the pursuit of the season's pleasures, its pastimes and sports, there will be a prodigious crop of sprains and bruises, of lame backs and stiffened limbs, of neuralgic affections and sciatic troubles. Men and women will suffer intensely, and only because they fail to be provided with what is known to be the remedy for them all. When it is said that St. Jacobs Oil is that remedy, it is only saying what thousands know and thousands have pronounced it the best.

ITALY has twenty-one universities, with 300 professors and 9000 students.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Your wife can buy several articles for \$1; you need \$3 worth of mailable articles in the drug line; you mail the order to E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C., and save \$1. Your wife is happy, your are, and so will Hall be. Free catalogue.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is a Positive cure for Croup. 25 cents at druggists.



Capt. Thomas Crane

Beach Haven, N. J.

EIGHTEEN YEARS

A Seafaring Man Suffers From Impure Blood, Poisonous Taint Expelled and Health Improved by Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I wish to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have been troubled with a Scrofulous Sore

for about eighteen years. For the past year the poisonous impurities have spread through my system, and sores have broke out all over my body. I tried many kinds of medicine and

nothing did me any good until I began to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued with it regularly and have taken four bottles, I am

Now Perfectly Well and sound, being 38 years of age. Several of my friends noting the benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me are now taking it with good results. I shall gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." CAPTAIN THOMAS CRANE, Beach Haven, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.



"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOTS

ARE THE BEST.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel, EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of YOUR Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK Rubber DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

GET THERE EARLY! SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS - POTATOES \$250 PER ARI

The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all yields! Try it for 1894 and be happy. Vegetable seeds for the million. 35 pkts. Earliest Vegetable seeds, \$1.00 post paid. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE sample pkg. "Get There Early" Radish fit for use in 16 days and catalogue for 7c postage. Catalogue alone, 5c. for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY SAPOLIO



KNOWLEDGE

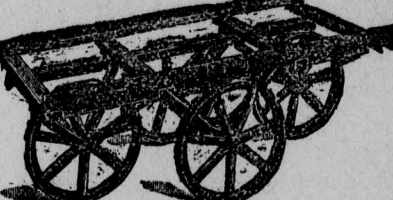
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

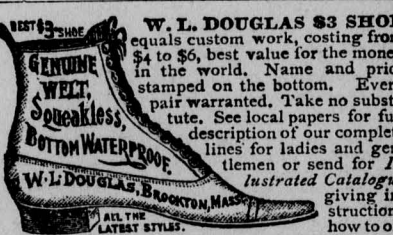
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

The 2-ton Aermotor Steel Truck weighs 115 pounds, has 16 inch wheels with 2-inch face. When three of the wheels are on the floor, the other end one is about 14 inches from the floor, thus enabling it to be moved easily. The body is 25 inches wide by 50 inches long. A bottom board is easily put in to make the bottom tight. If stakes are required, narrow boards can be put in slanting over the outer rail and under the inner one; or, if wide



boards are used, they will practically make side boards. By making these stakes long enough and putting in end ones in the same way bulky material may be handled. We are making this offer to show a sample of our work. We want to show how nice a thing we can make, and how reckless we are in the matter of prices. This Steel Truck is furnished at \$3.50 cash (2 cents per pound), and 2 copies of advertisement No. 4, as per conditions named in No. 4. This is adv. No. 5.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete line for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent packages. Silver Stamps or Postal Note. GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 25th St., New York.

NYNU-13

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

NEW TREATY WITH CHINA

THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION LATELY NEGOTIATED.

The Two Governments Desire to Co-operate in Prohibiting the Immigration of Undesirable Chinese Laborers—The Provisions Concerning Americans Residing in China.

The text of the recently negotiated treaty with China was made public at Washington with a view to checking the formation of opinions about its provisions based on the more or less incomplete and inaccurate reports that have appeared in the newspapers. It is:

Whereas, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1880, and of Kwangshih, the sixth year, the tenth moon, fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting, or suspending the coming Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and,

Whereas, the Government of China, in view of the antagonism and much deprecatd and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and,

Whereas, the two Governments desire to co-operate in prohibiting such emigration, and to strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between the two countries; and,

Whereas, the two Governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other;

Now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, as his Plenipotentiary, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Yang Yu, Officer of the Second Rank, sub-director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the said Plenipotentiaries having exhibited the respective full powers, found them to be in due form and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of exchange of ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2. The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1000 or debts of like amount due him or pending settlement. Nevertheless, every such Chinese laborer shall, before leaving the United States, deposit, as a condition of his return, with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departs, a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said collector with such certificate of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now, or hereafter, prescribe, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty; and should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false the right of return thereunder, or of the continued residence, at their return, shall in each case be forfeited. And such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from the date of leaving the United States; but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where, by reason of sickness or other cause of disability, beyond his control, such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return—which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States; and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of the customs the return certificate herein required.

Article 3. The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right, at present enjoyed, of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States they may produce a certificate from their Government, or the Government where they last resided, vided by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they depart. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit from being abused.

Article 4. In pursuance of article 3 of the Immigration Treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on November 17, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nation, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens. And the Government of the United States reaffirms its obligation, as stated in said article 3, to exert all its power to secure protection to the persons and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

Article 5. The Government of the United States, having by act of Congress, approved May 5, 1892, as amended by act approved May 5, 1893, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese Government will not object to the enforcement of such acts and reciprocally the Government of the United States recognizes the right of the Government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without treaty ports. And the Government of the United States agrees that within twelve months of the date of the exchange and ratification of this convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the Government of China registers and reports showing the full name, age, occupation and number of the place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including missionaries, residing both within and without treaty ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing in China upon official business, to-

gether with their body and household servants.

Article 6. This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications; and if, six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, neither Government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

Signed in duplicate, this 17th day of March, 1894.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.
YANG YU.

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

The Great Prohibitionist Honored by Meetings at Home and Abroad.



GENERAL NEAL DOW.

The ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow was enthusiastically celebrated at his home in Portland, Me., and congratulations came to the venerable temperance advocate from all parts of the world. Early in the day callers began to arrive and General Dow received them in person. Several bushel-basketsful of telegrams and letters were received and clerks were occupied all day in opening and arranging them.

The veteran temperance advocate arose at an early hour and ate a hearty breakfast. In the forenoon he held an informal reception in his parlor, many of his friends and neighbors called to present congratulations. He was in high spirits, evidently being greatly elated over the congratulations and messages which poured in on him by mail and telegraph.

During the day General Dow's house was crowded with people coming to extend congratulations.

At night in City Hall there was a great meeting. Addresses were made by General Seiden Connor, the Rev. Matt S. Hughes and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, of Missouri. General Dow made a speech in response. Letters and telegrams were read, and a presentation was made of a portrait of General Dow for the State House. A poem written for the occasion was read by Caroline Dana Howe.

The ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow, the American temperance advocate, was also celebrated in all parts of England. At Exeter Hall, London, a meeting was held at which Lady Somerset presided. A cable message of congratulation by request was forwarded to General Dow, to be read at the celebration in Portland, Me. More than two hundred meetings were held in various parts of the United Kingdom.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

The Canadian Financier's Quick Rise and Downfall.



ERASTUS WIMAN.

Erastus Wiman, sometimes known as the "Duke of Staten Island," whose recent arrest in New York City and incarceration in the "Toombs" on the charge of forgery preferred by R. G. Dun & Co., caused such a stir in financial circles, is in many respects a remarkable man.

His parents were Americans who had moved to Canada, and his birth in the Province of Quebec made him by accident a British subject. He began life in an humble way and without education, but by dint of industry and genius he acquired great wealth, mostly in the mercantile agency business, for he was a partner of R. G. Dun & Co.

About twenty years ago Mr. Wiman moved to New York and settled on Staten Island, which has become a popular residential and manufacturing suburb, mainly through his efforts. He has also, been an enthusiastic advocate of Commercial Union between this country and Canada, and to further that project he has spent a large fortune.

Unwise land speculations caused his downfall, for, it is alleged, that when pressed for money he forged the names of his business associates to notes aggregating \$230,000, and it is on this charge that he was arrested and released on bail pending trial.

POISONED HIS HOSTS.

A Discarded Lover Kills His Sweetheart, Her Father and Self.

At Acacria, Mexico, Rafael Lopez was engaged to marry Miss Torina, the daughter of Marteo Parenzo, a wealthy ranchman. Having recently heard reports derogatory to the character of Lopez, the young lady wrote him, breaking the engagement. Shortly after receiving the letter Lopez called upon the girl and pleaded to be reinstated in her affection, but she refused. The father of the girl invited the discarded lover to remain for dinner and the invitation was accepted.

The three sat down to eat and Lopez put poison into several dishes of food and then partook of the fatal mixture also. In a few minutes all three were taken ill and died before a physician could be summoned.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GENERAL FERDINAND P. EARLE, of the Kotl New Netherland, New York City, and his two hundred wealthy guests, have been dispossessed through proceedings brought by the lawyer of William Waldorf Astor.

KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, the convicted Gravesend Justice of the Peace, failed to appear to receive his sentence of one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine, the extreme penalty. His bonds of \$9500 were declared forfeited. Constable Jamison's trial was begun and as a precaution he was turned over to the Sheriff's custody.

JUSTICE R. V. B. NEWTON, indicted in connection with the Gravesend (N. Y.) election frauds, turned State's evidence.

ROBERT S. JORDAN was nominated to be Postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., and Frank B. Lalor at Trenton, N. J.

BOTH HOUSES of the New York Legislature passed a blanket ballot bill, but differed on the "paster" feature.

JUSTICE NEWTON, of Gravesend, N. Y., concerned in recent election disturbances, plead guilty and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and Constable Jamison was found guilty of perjury.

MEMBERS of the so-called "Democratic Senate" in New Jersey joined the lawful Senate; Governor Werts sent in several judicial nominations which were confirmed.

South and West.

THE jury in the Ratcliffe-Jackson killing case at Kosciusko, Miss., brought in a verdict that Ratcliffe is not guilty.

A GANG of counterfeiters have been making full-weight silver dollars in Omaha, Neb., to the extent of \$500,000, and reaping a profit of fifty-one cents on each dollar.

GOVERNOR WAITE has withdrawn the troops from Cripple Creek, Col.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON addressed Stanford University students, Palo Alto, Cal., upon the legal aspects of the American Revolutionary struggle.

WHILE the police of Davenport, Iowa, were pursuing two counterfeiters one of the fugitives placed a pistol to his head and killed himself. The other escaped. There was no clew to the dead man's identity.

TWO Condon brothers, living near Dwight, Ill., started in to wrestle. They became excited and one threw the other in such a manner as to break his neck.

THE Hatfield-McCoy feud in West Virginia is reported to have broken out again. Two men have been killed.

GOVERNOR RICH, of Michigan, removed three indicted State officials and named their successors.

MANY persons were killed and much property destroyed in a cyclone which swept over Louisiana and Texas.

A BLIZZARD raged in the Northwest and played havoc with the moving of trains on the Burlington systems.

FRANK WATTS, seventeen years old, was shot and killed by Mrs. Henry Hugo, in Norfolk County, Virginia, for wronging her fifteen-year-old daughter. The shooting occurred at Lee's store, on the Ocean View Railroad.

BURGLARS pried open the door of the vault of the Centreville (Iowa) National Bank with a crowbar and carried off a coal scuttle full of silver dollars, amounting to \$3000.

WASHOUTS in Idaho have caused great damage.

CATTLE are dying on the ranges of Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota from the effects of the blizzard.

A FIERCE blizzard laged in the West and Northwest.

SHERIFF E. L. HENEGAN attempted to arrest two men named Reed and Russell, suspected of being professional safe robbers, at Eutaw, Ala. They resisted and opened fire, which was returned by the Sheriff. Both of the supposed cracksmen were killed, and Henegan was fatally wounded.

Washington.

CONGRESSMAN SHERMAN, of New York, introduced a bill to create a National Board of Health, to consist of nine physicians.

COMMANDER HEYERMAN will be tried for negligence and culpable inefficiency in the Kearsarge case.

JAMES MULLIGAN was confirmed as Consul at Apia, Samoa.

"PAWNEE BILL" has been loaned thirty-five Sioux Indians to exhibit at the Antwerp Exposition.

THE estimated revenue from the Tariff bill is \$381,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN'S failure to co-operate in the protection of seals in Bering Sea gives the Administration some concern.

DANGER of fresh complications in Hawaiian affairs led to the assignment of Rear Admiral Walker to command the Pacific squadron.

THE President made the following nominations: Henry Rehl, Marshal of the United States, Southern District of Ohio; Harlan Cleveland, Attorney of the United States, Southern District of Ohio; Michael Ryan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Cincinnati; Albert J. Barr, Surveyor of Customs, District of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Henry D. Lemon, Surveyor of Customs, Port of Cincinnati; Henry J. Schulte, Appraiser of Merchandise, Port of Cincinnati.

Foreign.

RIO DE JANEIRO has ceased to interest foreign countries and their warships are all withdrawn. Yellow fever continues epidemic.

WHILE a boatload of persons were crossing Patzeura Lake, Mexico, the boat sprang a leak and sank. Six of the eighteen persons aboard were drowned. The victims were all young women.

URUGUAY has finally chosen Senor Borda, the Government candidate, for President.

THE Emperors of Germany and Austria met and embraced in Vienna.

STUDENTS of Budapest mobbed the theatres which kept open while the city was mourning for Kossuth's death. The body of Kossuth was buried at Budapest, and did not touch Austrian soil en route from Turis, Italy.

A BOMB was exploded in a church in Grenoble, France, causing many women and children to be injured in the panic which followed.

FIVE members of a wealthy Hebrew family in Smorgoni, Russian Poland, were murdered by peasants and then robbed.

JEAN MOREAU, a farmer and his son, aged sixteen, were both instantly killed at Quebec, Canada, by the sudden fall of a tree which they were chopping. It was feared Mrs. Moreau would lose her reason in consequence of the terrible shock.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, has revived the imperial decrees authorizing the execution, without formal trial, of all rebels and persons who have aided and abetted them.

A STRONG feeling in favor of a revolution against the five Presidents of the Central American republics exists in those countries, the object being to secure one republic.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

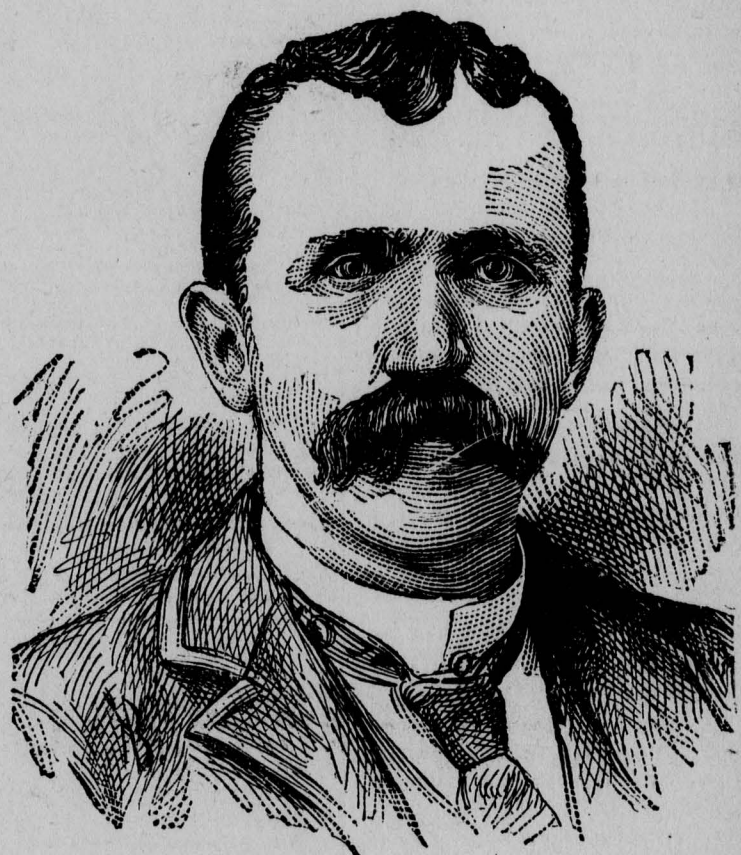
Layers of Petrification in the West.

North Colorado and parts of Wyoming and Montana are genuine mines of petrifications. There are petrifications of every kind, including many varieties of wood, ferns and plants, fish, toads, snails, frogs, serpents, shell fish and objects which cannot be classified. The deposits often occur in layers as though some great natural convulsion had destroyed the animal life of a whole district at once. The scientists make very few and tolerably weak attempts to explain this singular phenomenon, and the fact is evident that they know no more about the matter than do the men who pick out the best specimens and sell them to tourists.—Chicago Herald.

The Czar and the Poet.

An utterly unknown British poet recently sent some verses to the Czar congratulating him on his recovery. Apparently so surprised and pleased at getting a good word from England, he sent the poet, much to his astonishment, a magnificent fur coat.—New York Journal.

Mary—"It's hard to believe that our great ancestress was made of one of Adam's ribs. Which rib do you think it was?" Eleanor—"Oh, the sparerib, undoubtedly."—Life.



After reading the following letters can any one longer doubt that a trustworthy remedy for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them.

K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery' would have resulted in my death."

Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as verified by the following from a most truthful and much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Thomas Vansicklin, of Brighton, Ont. She writes: "I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from the grave. I had three brothers and one sister die of consumption and I was speedily following after them. I had severe cough, pain, copious expectoration and other alarming symptoms and my friends all thought I had but a few months to live. At that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first bottle acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained rapidly in strength. My friends were aston-

The New England Historical Society is the proud possessor of a pipe used by General Jackson when he was President.

Patents are now issuing at the rate of 40,000 a year.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Union Pacific Railroad owns or controls 7681 miles of line.

216 Bus. S Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine. A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Is as cheap as it is sure. One hundred doses for 50 cts. Cures the family colds for a whole year. No nausea.

Shiloh's Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C. ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. Served in last war, is adjudicating claims, city and country.

January 2, 1894	12 per cent.
February 1, 1894	10 "
March 1, 1894	15 "
April 1, 1894	10 "
May 1, 1894	15 "
June 1, 1894	10 "
July 1, 1894	15 "
August 1, 1894	10 "
September 1, 1894	15 "
October 1, 1894	10 "
November 1, 1894	15 "
December 1, 1894	10 "
TOTAL	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; \$20 to \$1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

A. J. Miller visited friends in Altoona over Sunday.

L. F. Davis, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with folks in town.

Dr. W. J. Oatman was a visitor in Altoona over Easter.

Easter was celebrated at the different churches in this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. Effie Pordoe, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Albert, of this place.

Rev. Wm. Schriber, of Pittsburg, formerly of this place, was the guest of his numerous friends in town over Sunday last.

Miss Bertha Campbell, who is attending school at Chambersburg, arrived home on a short vacation, on Friday last.

The weather of the past few days is so much like winter that we are inclined to believe that the seasons have become twisted.

On account of the death of A. G. Ewing, of Franklinville, the store at this place, of which the deceased was the head, was closed for a few days.

House cleaning and garden making are two occupations which have been run to their full capacity despite the hard times for the past week or ten days in this place.

Harry Beers, Frank Zeigler and Guy Miller, of this place, have completed their terms of school at different districts in this and other counties and are home enjoying a short vacation.

The annual period for removing in this place, which is generally the 1st of April, is nearly here. Benj. Franklin stated that "three removes are as good as a fire." We haven't had a fire for quite a while, we suppose because we have a dozen or so removals per year.

LATTA GROVE.

The roads have dried up considerably.

Enzer Chilcote moved to Mapleton to-day.

Michael Stever has commenced his new house.

Miss Phebe Bowman, who has been living in Saltillo, was home last Thursday to see her sick mother.

Mrs. Samuel Bowman is seriously ill at this writing. Dr. Spangler is attending her. We hope she may soon recover.

Latta Grove school closed on Friday March 30th. There will be one of the best entertainments given in the evening that has ever been held at this school house. Everybody come and enjoy themselves. Sherman school will close on Tuesday, April 3d.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Mary Rutherford has been seriously ill for several weeks.

Miss Lennie Stonebraker visited relatives in Altoona last Sunday.

W. D. Colobine and wife sojourned in Three Springs several days last week.

Charles and Samuel Goodman spent several days last week in the city of Brotherly Love.

Frank O'Connor improved his residence recently by having a neat porch erected in front.

Mrs. Margaret Spiess, a governess of Girard College, Philadelphia, spent Easter with her mother, Mrs. Wilson.

School Report.

Following is the report of the Railroad school, Union township, for the sixth month, ending March 16, 1894:

Railroad School.—G. W. Wright, Teacher.

Males. Females. Totals.

Whole attendance 27 18 45
Ave. " 21 13 34
Per cent. of " 85 80 83

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Wm. Barkley, Geo. Kennedy, Vance White, Harry Clemens, Wm. Clemens, Bert Clemens, Geo. Clemens. Visitors, 18.

TERM REPORT.

Ave. " 24 17 41
Per cent. of " 88 86 87

COXEY AND THE TRAMP.

"Will you walk with my procession?" said Coxe to the tramp;
"Tis the grandest old procession that ever swiped a scamp.
The way to my procession is by a Commonweal,
And we propose by our parade to make the Congress squeal."
"Oh, no, no," said the doubting tramp, "to ask me is in vain,
For who gets in your Commonweal can ne'er get out again."

Said the cunning Coxe to the tramp, "Dear friend, what shall I do
To prove the warm affection I have always felt for you?
I have within my larder good store of all that's nice;
I'm sure you're very welcome, will you please to take a slice?"
"Oh, no, no," said the honest tramp, "kind sir, that cannot be;
I've heard what's in your larder, and I do not wish to see."
"Sweet creature," whispered Coxe, you are witty and you're wise.
How handsome are your lovely clothes, how clear and bright your eyes;
I've a pretty bit of looking glass upon my parlor shelf,
And if you'll stop a moment more you may behold yourself."
"I thank you, sir," the tramp replied, "for what you're pleased to say,
And bidding you good morning now, I'll call another day."

Then Coxe turned him round about, and went into his den.
For well he knew the silly tramp would soon come back again;
So he wove a strong and subtle web in the corner of his camp,
And got his measures ready to captivate the tramp.
Then forth once more he went again and coaxingly did say,
"Come hither, hither, honest tramp, you're loafing all the day;
Your lot is not a happy one, your prospects very blue.
You're always in the soup, therefore the soup is not in you."

Alas! alas! how very soon this silly, foolish tramp,
Hearing his wily, flattering words, got surely in his clasp;
With doubting steps he hung around, then near and nearer drew,
Thinking alone of Coxe's words and soup enough for two;
Thinking only of the big parade; poor foolish tramp; at last,
Up jumped the cunning Coxe and firmly held him fast.

He dragged him in his Commonweal unto his cranky den
With all the other Coxeyites, and he ne'er came out again.
And now, you silly people, who may this story read,
To idle, Coxeyous, flattering words, we pray you, ne'er give heed;
Close heart and ear and eye unto each smooth and scheming scamp,
And take a lesson from this tale of the Coxe and the tramp.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 24th.
Population, 484.
Last consecutive number, 1424.
A new trombone horn was added to our band on Monday.
Two gross of brushes are manufactured daily in the brush factory.
Thirteen head of cattle were received on the Reformatory farm this week.
The manufacture of hair brushes was begun in the brush factory on Thursday.
Consecutive Nos. 331, 931 and 946 received their final discharges since our last issue.
Eighty gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory during the present week.
The shirt factory shipped 63 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 240 dozen.
The floral class have made four flower beds near the laundry and kitchen, in which will be placed some beautiful plants.
A large number of gospel hymn books and Bibles for use in Sunday school and church services were received this week.

Several inmates, under the direction of officer, Walton, have graded the ground between the boiler house and railroad, which reveals a marked improvement.
Officer DeForrest reports the following goods received in the clothing and shoe department for Reformatory use, during the present week: 128 yards of table cloth, 6 dozen napkins, 555 yards of pillow casing, 912 yards of canton flannel, 12 dozen spools of linen thread, 1,568 yards of sheeting, 5 great gross of shirt buttons, 12 gross of slipper laces, 425 pounds of sole leather, 604 feet of bright grain leather, 6 edge planes, 6 steel nippers, 6 crispin hammers and 2,000 rivets.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Notice.

April 1st, I will resume blacksmithing in my shop near M. E. church. All persons are hereby notified that my terms will be strictly cash. I will not do a credit business. W. H. MOUNTS.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CATHARINE A. DAVID, Executrix.
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney for Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same.
A. B. SMITH.
Feb. 27, '94-f.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, 3 interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.
JAMES D. QUERRY.
March 22, 1894.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending Monday, March 5, 1894.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of the Borough Tax Duplicate. Rate 3 mills.

DR.
To amount of Duplicate.....\$219 48
" 5 per cent. additional on \$21.94..... 1 10
CR.
By exonerations..... 3 35
" 5 per cent. off \$152.16 for prompt payment..... 7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting \$152.16..... 4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting \$63.97..... 3 20
" Treasurer's receipts..... 201 86
220 58 220 58

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Tax Duplicate. Rate, 3 mills.

DR.
To amount of Duplicate.....\$219 48
" 5 per cent. additional on \$21.94..... 1 10
CR.
By exonerations..... 3 35
" 5 per cent. off \$152.16 for prompt payment..... 7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting \$152.16..... 4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting \$63.93..... 3 20
" Treasurer's receipts..... 201 86
220 58 220 58

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.
To amount from 1892-3.....\$213 71
" amount from collector..... 201 86
" licenses from Burgess..... 2 00
CR.
By vouchers..... 386 67
" 2 per cent. as treasurer..... 7 73
Balance Dr..... 23 17
417 57 417 57
To balance in treasury... 23 17

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.
To amount from 2892-3..... 45 59
" amount from collector..... 201 86
CR.
By vouchers..... 160 76
" 2 per cent. as treasurer..... 3 22
Balance Dr..... 83 47
247 45 247 45
To balance in treasury. 83 47

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.
Borough Debt, Series III.....\$375 00
ASSET.
Balance in treasury of Borough Fund..... \$ 23 17
Balance in treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series III..... 83 47
Liabilities in excess of assets... 268 36
375 00 375 00

Total indebtedness of Boro... 268 36

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of March, A. D., 1894.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates.
W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Subscribe for the ITEM: Terms: \$1.00 per year.

Go To—

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

—FOR A—

Fine and

Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, Penn'a.

PENN STREET

....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Re

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, Pa

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from \$1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

Heavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., heap at 13c. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Frank H. Logan spent a day of last week in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Potts spent a portion of last week among friends in Altoona.

—S. M. Craig, of Newton Hamilton, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday.

—Miss Emma Wilson is spending a few days among friends in Blair county.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the borough schools closed yesterday. No. 4 will close to-morrow.

—Among the recent visitors to Mapleton were John D. Long and H. W. McDonald, of Altoona.

—Mrs. V. S. Godard, of Altoona, has been visiting among friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—W. C. Sorrick and wife, of Lewistown, spent a couple days of the past week among Mapleton friends.

—Amos Griffith has been appointed postmaster at Eagle Foundry, this county. Vice A. G. Anderson, resigned.

—The large dry goods establishment of Wood, Brown & Co., of Philadelphia, made an assignment Monday evening.

—John W. Tate, one of Mill Creek's promising young men, gave the ITEM office a pleasant call yesterday morning.

—M. S. Bolinger and family, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday among relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Chas. B. Stevens, merchant tailor, of McConnellsburg, made his regular semi-annual trip to Mapleton last Wednesday.

—Robert Ramsey left last Sunday for a several days' sojourn among relatives and friends in Huntingdon and vicinity.

—Miss Sallie Evans, a pleasant and handsome lady, of Hopewell, was the guest of D. M. Evans and wife over Sunday.

—Theodore Kelley while cutting wood last Saturday cut an ugly gash in his head. His axe came in contact with a clothes line.

—A. L. Menald, wife and two children, of Mill Creek, spent Sunday among friends and relatives in Mapleton, guests of D. B. Miller and wife.

—The building occupied as a store and dwelling by John G. Gillam, was discovered on fire yesterday morning but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

—The regular monthly meeting of the borough council should have been held last Monday evening, but a quorum failed to appear and those present adjourned until next Monday evening.

—Saml. Stroup, who has spent the past seven months with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saml. Spangler, in this place, left for his home at West End, Bedford county, yesterday morning.

—The name of the Huntingdon Normal College has been changed to Juniata College. Under the presidency of Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh this institution is making a number of progressive moves.

—Charles Stevens McOmber, proprietor of the Ward House, Tyrone, died last Saturday morning of a complication of diseases. He was aged 48 years, 3 months and 15 days. Mr. McOmber was a member of Tyrone Lodge No. 494, F. and A. M.

—Geologists find that the Juniata river, by reason of its course and fall affords a wonderfully comprehensive view of the geological formations through which it flows. To follow its course with the hammer is to obtain geological samples to be obtained so easily afield in no other way.

—Next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, Rev. F. W. Curry will preach a sermon in the M. E. church to Washington Camp No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America. All members of the Order and of the Grand Army are requested to meet at the hall at 10 o'clock and proceed in a body to the church.

—State Superintendent Schaeffer is removing the Republicans from the educational department at Harrisburg. Yesterday he asked for the resignations of three to take effect April 1st. Among the number is James P. Giles, formerly of Mapleton, who has ably filled the position of statistician for a number of years.

—B. F. Godard yesterday moved his household goods to Huntingdon. The people of Huntingdon will find Mr. Godard and family first-class citizens. They will be much missed, especially in church circles but we hope their sojourn in the county capital may be pleasant and profitable.

—The banking house of Spousler, Junkin & Co., and William A. S. Spousler, of New Bloomfield, made assignments on Monday for the benefit of creditors. This bank is the only one in that section of the country and has a large number of depositors among the farmers of the neighborhood.

—John H. Glazier, of Huntingdon, one of the best financiers in this part of the state died last Saturday evening, at 6.30 o'clock, aged about 53 years. He had been in ill health a long time. In 1881 he founded the Huntingdon Bank and made it a prosperous and successful institution. A wife, one son and one daughter survive him.

—George M. Dell and wife and Samuel W. McDonald and wife, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Dell returned home on Sunday but Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will remain with friends in this vicinity for a while. This is Mr. McDonald's first visit to Mapleton since the unfortunate accident at Port Royal last winter in which he lost a limb.

—While in Tyrone last Thursday under the guidance of James S. Gillam and through the courtesy of Cashier Gates we were shown through the new Blair County Bank building. It is a fine structure, handsomely furnished, well lighted and ventilated, and adapted in every particular to the business for which it is intended.

—W. Scott Debray, a freight conductor on the Middle division, was instantly killed in Harrisburg last Sunday morning at 1.15 o'clock. His head was completely severed from his body. No one saw the accident and it can only be conjectured as to how it occurred. He was aged 46 years 6 months and 10 days and had for 28 years been in the employ of the company. George Debray of Orbisonia is a brother of the deceased.

—The following directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company were elected yesterday there being no opposition: George B. Roberts, Alex. M. Fox, Alex. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, William L. Elkins, H. H. Houston, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom, B. B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, W. H. Barnes and George Woods. Seven hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight shares were voted.

—The work of equipping the 128,000 freight cars of the Pennsylvania railroad system with automatic couplers and brakes, according to the demands of the United States law upon the question, is being pushed forward rapidly and will be completed by January 1, 1898. Already 37,000 of the freight and maintenance-of-way cars have been fitted up with the automatic couplers, thus doing away with the danger to the lives and limbs of brakemen, and about 33,000 cars have been provided with air brakes.

—Alexandria G. Ewing, of Pennsylvania Furnace, died last Friday. He was aged 67 years. He was an industrious, kind hearted, honest, Christian, gentleman. For a long time he has been in the mercantile business at Pennsylvania Furnace and was the senior member of the firm of A. G. Ewing & Son, Mount Union. His wife, two sons and one daughter survive him. Mr. Ewing was also engaged in agricultural pursuits and had gathered a number of people about him all of whom were warmly attached to him.

—The license court held last week resulted in the granting of licenses to Leister House, Hotel Brunswick, Washington House, National House, Hallman House, Reiner's bottling establishment and Grube's distillery, all of Huntingdon, F. E. Barr, Mill Creek, and S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia. The following were refused: Farmers' Hotel, Huntingdon, McGowan, Shade Gap, and Robert Decker, Dudley. The ITEM sincerely hopes that the day may speedily come when it will not be possible to find a licensed sink of iniquity in the land. If the amount of money spent for intoxicants in the United States in the year 1893 had been placed in proper channels of trade soup houses, hard times and thousands of starving people would not be the spectacle confronting the American people.

—The circulation of the local country weekly is generally larger than that of its competitive daily. Nearly every copy of the local weekly paper enters the household of probable buyers, and each copy is undoubtedly read by four to a dozen different persons, raising the printer's circulation to many times the actual number printed. There is nothing equal to the weekly as an advertising medium.

—What once passed in Boston for a practical joke has been perpetrated in stone. A fagstone in front of the Fa-nuill Market bears the deeply chiselled imprint of a large human foot. The legend is that a countryman was accustomed long years ago to loaf about the market to the annoyance of busier persons. A clerk in one of the stalls at length stooped down beside the idler and outlined his foot upon the pavement. When the countryman returned on the next market day he found that the outline of his foot had been chiselled into the stone, and he took this broad hint to get out of busy men's way.

—Judgment continues to overtake the fraud-perpetrating election officers of New York and vicinity. Sixteen of John Y. McKane's immediate henchmen have just been sent to jail for terms ranging from a few days to six months. A corrupt politician in New York or Pennsylvania, a democrat, republican or a populist, is just as truly a traitor to free institutions as was Benedict Arnold. Wherever he may be decent citizens should make it their business to hunt him down, expose him, send him to the penitentiary if possible. He is doing his best to destroy the republic founded by our fathers.—Altoona Tribune.

—Sylvester Moore, son of Amos Moore, of this place, died suddenly at the residence of Jacob Flasher in Cromwell township, Monday morning. We are informed that on Sunday morning he walked out with some other young men. While out they engaged in jumping. He jumped two or three times and complained of being sick. Returning to the house he went to bed and Monday morning rose up and walked to the door. While standing in the door he dropped dead. The cause of his death was heart disease. Deceased was aged about 20 years and was a quiet unobtrusive young man who had many friends.

—It is a little early for snake stories, but here is one that comes from the Hoosier state and will no doubt be of interest, as this may be the same serpent that pestered Mother Eve. "Last Wednesday morning while the stone-cutters were at work dressing stone for the new court house at Hartford City, Indiana, one of the workmen, in splitting a large rock found in the centre a snake fourteen inches in length, of a milk-white color, and which to all appearances had been dead for the last thousand years. The snake was laid in the sun, and in less than twenty minutes it began to show signs of life, and in an hour began to crawl about to the amazement and consternation of the vast throng that assembled to witness this very strange and inexplicable phenomenon. The snake has grown darker, until now it is of a brown color. It has been placed in a glass jar and warm water supplied at intervals, and is as lively and as active as any other snake in the country."

—John Harris of Pennsylvania belonged to a class of men that this country produced in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and perhaps in the earlier years of the nineteenth, but a class that has received few recruits in the last seventy-five years. Like the picturesque and strenuous Augustine Herman, a hero of New York city and the Delaware peninsula, Harris established himself in the wilderness and became a man of wealth, power and high consideration through trade with the Indians. Harris' Ferry became Harrisburg and the capital of Pennsylvania. Harris' son John took up the business where his father left it, and in the son's day a letter to "the care of John Harris, Harris' Ferry, North America," reached its destination from any part of the world. The man who surveyed the town that has grown into the capital city was the second Harris' son-in-law, William McClay, the senator from Pennsylvania who conceived so low an opinion of Gen. Washington.

Arbor Day.
From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
The proclamation of the governor of Pennsylvania fixing Friday, April 13, and Friday, April 27, as Arbor Days in Pennsylvania calls attention to the fact that this state has an observance recognized by law which might profitably be more fully recognized in practice. The planting of trees has been recognized in Europe as a private and public benefit for generations, but the practice in the United States has fallen short of the theory. Even along the streets of cities and towns and along the country highways, where foliage would add infinitely to the general pleasures, that important work has been almost universally neglected. If some means could be found to secure a general observance of Arbor Day to the extent of securing shady avenues it would be a great gain over the present practice of observing a day by a paper proclamation and in no other way.

Beyond that is the fact, which a true recognition of arbor day would impress on the public mind, that Pennsylvania is yearly wasting an immense amount of her natural resources by the emptiness of vast tracts of waste and useless territory, which might confer a benefit on their surroundings and yield an eventful revenue if devoted to intelligent and scientific forestry. We leave our hills bare, permit our streams to alternate from destructive torrents to dry and rocky beds, and waste our timber supplies all for the lack of intelligent provision for the future. If arbor day could be so used as to arouse public opinion to the importance of reforming this short-sighted and stupid waste of natural resources it would be a day well worth preserving.

Sunday School Elections.
The Sunday schools of this place held their annual elections last Sunday with the following results:
United Brethren: A. M. Parker, superintendent; H. E. Himes, secretary; R. C. Fields, treasurer; John W. Hooper and Watson Brining, librarians.
Presbyterian: J. E. Dysart, superintendent; A. H. Stever and E. E. Bell, assistant superintendents; James H. Hooper, secretary; A. W. Swope, treasurer; S. P. Stubbs and John Kauffman, librarians.
Methodist Episcopal: George W. Wright, superintendent; R. H. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Julia B. Dell, assistant superintendents; Frank H. Logan and Lloyd L. Parker, secretaries; H. H. Swope, treasurer; Charles W. Swope and Jesse Brumbaugh, librarians.

Sale Register.
FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property known as Mapleton Tannery, will be sold at public sale. The property consists in part as follows: No. 1, a lot of ground containing about 1½ acres, having thereon erected One Steam Tannery, furnished with 4 steam engines, bark mills, rollers, scouring machine, Worthington force pump, etc. No. 2, a lot of ground, 50x100 feet, having thereon hair house, dryer, etc. No. 3, a tract of land containing about 4 acres, having thereon hide house, bark sheds for 5,000 cords bark, car scales, wagon scales and office. No. 4, a tract of land, containing 5½ acres. Also, the following personal property: Set wagon scales on Main street, baler, bark rosser, wagon, 5 carts, drill, axvil, forge blower, set pipe tools, 2 sets block and tackle, hoisting jack, 2 platform scales, 3 spring scales, bark and tan forks, yard hooks, unhairing and fleshing knives, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, picks, etc. For terms and further particulars, see bills.

A Leader.
Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Maaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Guaranteed Cure.
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mied Goods and RED FLANNELS, also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock BOOTS AND SHOES and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know TIMES ARE DULL and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable PRODUCE in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A
Happy
New
Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

BANK CASHIER KILLED.

SHOT DOWN AT HIS DESK BY A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

Futile Attempt to Rob a Branch of the San Francisco (Cal.) Savings Union by William Fredricks, an Ex-Convict, Who Was Wanted for Murdering Two Men.

A man entered the branch office of the San Francisco (Cal.) Savings Union at 9.30 a. m., and handed a note to Assistant Cashier A. Herriek. After examining the note Mr. Herriek handed it back. The visitor then shot Herriek dead.

The porter tried to disarm the murderer, who immediately turned his fire upon him, but missed him. The assassin fled from the bank pursued by policemen and a crowd, which had been attracted to the scene by the shots. He had only gone a short distance before he was captured. He gave the name of Fred Borneman, and the police say he had just arrived from Denver.

The note handed to Cashier Herriek was written in red ink. In it the murderer said that if he were not given money he would blow up the place with nitro-glycerine. On the bottom of the note was drawn a skull and cross-bones.

The first shot fired by the assassin went wide of its mark. Herriek reached for his revolver and shot, but missed his man. The assassin's second shot took effect in the cashier's head, killing him instantly. C. E. Melvin, the paying teller, shot twice at the crank, wounding him. The cashier was thirty-five years of age.

The note which the crank handed to Cashier Herriek reads as follows:

"Mr. Cashier: After considering my deplorable condition I am convinced that this life is not worth living without desperate means, and therefore I am resolved to make one more effort to seek help to sustain my miserable existence. Should you not comply with my demand, I'm compelled to employ my last remedy—a bottle of nitro-glycerine—and to bury myself under the ruins of this building, blasted to everlasting nothingness. Yours respectfully,

"A DESPERATE MAN."

When the assassin left the bank he jumped into a wagon and drove several blocks. Finally he turned into a blind alley, and was forced to abandon the wagon. He jumped over a fence into a yard, and crawled into a vacant lot. There the officers caught him.

When the prisoner was examined there were found on him two forty-five-calibre pistols, a belt full of cartridges, a dirk knife, a razor and a fuse such as is used to ignite dynamite.

It was also found that Mr. Melvin had aimed better than he thought. One bullet had cut the murderer near the left eye, and the other was lodged in the left shoulder.

The police recognized in their prisoner the notorious Fredericks, ex-convict, and a desperate criminal, for whom the authorities throughout the State had been searching for some time. Fredericks was for a long time a confederate of Chris Evans. He killed Sheriff Pascoe, subsequently killed Benjamin Bruce, a Northern Pacific brakeman, and is the man who supplied the arms to George Sontag and his companions at the time they made their futile attempt to escape from prison.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOOKBINDERS have forty unions.

A MULE driver in Morocco earns ten cents a day.

ENGLAND'S Miners' Federation has 206,000 members.

BOOKKEEPERS in Germany receive from \$300 to \$800 a year.

TEACHERS in Hamburg, Germany, receive from \$11 to \$28 per month.

PUEBLO (Col.) steel workers' wages have been cut forty-six per cent.

THE fourth annual convention of the textile workers will be held in Philadelphia in May.

THE Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Cardiff, Wales, has a weekly income ranging from \$1000 to \$4800.

SHOEWORKERS' unions in Massachusetts are about to form a combination under the guidance of a general executive council.

STONE masons in Baltimore, Md., are now working eight hours per day at \$4 each. The bosses conceded the masons' demands without a strike.

THE National Electric Light Association, recently in session at Washington, represents \$200,000,000, supports 100,000 employees, and has 2300 central stations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE cotton mills have a capital of over \$50,000,000 and pay \$15,000,000 annually in wages. Over 300,000 yards of cotton cloth are produced daily.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) weavers say the union will soon be strong enough to prevent the increase in the size of cuts without a corresponding addition to their wages.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) unemployed held a meeting in the Criminal Court room and declared that the average pay at the stoneyard was sixty-two and one-half cents a day.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) unions are prosecuting an employer for threatening to discharge a man because he would not leave the union. Personal liberty is their basis for action.

THE 300 employees of the Pendleton window glass factory, Henderson, Ind., struck for a peculiar cause. They demanded that the company furnish ice for their drinking water. The manager refused.

THE North of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmen taken as a whole. They live eight years longer than the Cornish and nine years longer than the South Wales miners.

ONE of the consequences of the hatters' strike in Danbury, Conn., has been that the spring trade has gone out of the hands of the manufacturers in that city and about 3000 union men will be out of employment for at least six months to come.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) Knights of Labor want to know how much property Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has. It appears that he owns about \$55,000 worth, and they think it too much for a laboring man.

THE good news comes that business is picking up in the New England cotton and woolen industries; most of the mills are now running, many of them on full time, with a full force, consequently the distress among textile operatives is abating.

THE George A. Simonds shoe factory at Woburn, Mass., started after a brief shutdown following the strike of the girl employees, and the managers announced that in the future girls will not be employed there. The girls struck because of a ten per cent. reduction in wages.

TWO boys at Peru, Ind., have confessed to setting fire to various buildings recently, causing a loss of fully \$15,000.

LATER NEWS.

BRIDGETON, N. J., was visited by a tornado. A large brick car shop, which had just been finished for the South Jersey Traction Company, was wrecked. Nearly all of the company's cars were in the building and were much damaged. Other property in the town was damaged.

SULTANA, the African lioness in Noah's Ark Trained Wild Animal Exhibition, while exhibiting in Brooklyn, gave birth to five cubs.

A STEAMER reached New Orleans, La., bringing news that the British are still in possession of Bluefields.

A FIRE near Norfolk, Va., did damage to the extent of \$500,000.

"BUFF" HIGGINS was hanged at Chicago for the murder of an old man.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has asked the War Department for the detail of an army officer as instructor in military science and tactics. The department has selected Lieutenant Wirt Robertson, of the artillery, who will report at Boston this summer. Harvard will be the first of the large universities adding military science to its course.

ADMIRAL WALKER's assignment to the command of the Pacific Squadron is interpreted to mean that the United States proposes to occupy Pearl Harbor.

MOBS of students and citizens were dispersed by troops in Buda-Pesth; many students were wounded; there was a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies over a motion relating to Kossuth.

THE Belgian Premier insisted on the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, despite the King's urgent protest.

SIX schoolgirls perished during a fire in a convent seminary at Laon, France.

ADMIRAL MELLO has been proclaimed head of the insurgent Government at Desterro, Brazil. He is reported to be determined to continue the struggle against President Peixoto.

MORE than \$1,500,000 was paid to corporations of New York State by Comptrollers Chapin, Wemple and Campbell as rebates on interstate business under an erroneous interpretation of the taxation laws.

RAINS spoiled New York's annual Easter parade of wealth and fashion in Fifth avenue, and only a few persons dared the elements by appearing in their spring finery.

EX-JUSTICE RICHARD VAN BRUNT NEWTON, of Gravesend, N. Y., who pleaded guilty to violation of the Election law, began his nine months' term in the Kings County Penitentiary.

COXEY'S "Army of the Commonweal" moved from Massillon, Ohio, to Canton, eight miles, of the seventy-five men who started one-third dropped out before night.

THE Colorado Supreme Court sharply condemned Governor Waite for calling out the militia, and Denver feared he would carry out his threat to attack the City Hall with his 1000 armed deputies.

SNOW is drifted twenty feet deep in Wyoming. Fruit is killed in Southern Illinois and Indiana.

W. T. LEVY, of Texas, has been appointed Commissioner of Immigration for the ports of Quebec, Point Levis and Halifax.

AMBASSADOR PAUNCEFOTE informed Secretary Gresham that the British Government is prepared to negotiate a new modus vivendi with reference to seal poaching.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND promised a delegation of Virginians to attend, if possible, the dedication of the Mary Washington Monument at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10. He said he could not promise the attendance of Mrs. Cleveland. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell and Secretary and Mrs. Smith have promised to attend.

BRAZILIAN rebels captured a vessel carrying munitions of war for President Peixoto.

AERONAUT WILTON went up in a carless balloon at Cannes, France, clinging to a rope, lost his grip, fell 1500 feet into the Mediterranean and was instantly killed.

THIRTY persons were killed by the explosion of dynamite in Santander, Spain.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

The Acme Works at Black's Run, Penn., Blown Up.

The dynamite works of the Acme Powder Company at Black Run, Penn., a mile and a half above Hulton, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, were destroyed by an explosion. Five persons were killed and one was badly injured.

The works were blown to pieces and buildings in the vicinity of the works wrecked windows broken and the people within a mile of the works terrorized. Of those killed two were men and three women. The names of the dead are: Mollie Ramely, Nellie Ramely, Sadie Ramely, William Arthur and Samuel Ramely. Mrs. William Arthur was badly injured. The bodies of the dead were terribly mangled.

The five killed were at work in the packing house. Mrs. Arthur, who was injured, was in a dwelling house near the works. The house was literally blown to pieces, and Mrs. Arthur was found among the debris.

At Logan's Ferry, a mile away, a brick block was badly damaged, and at Hulton, Oakmont and Verona houses were shaken. Nothing remains of the works except one small building.

The explosion is attributed to a workman entering the building with a light, contrary to orders. There were 10,000 pounds of dynamite in the works. The loss was \$15,000. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

GLASS WORKS TIED UP.

Boys Lost Their Strike for Four Cents a Day Raise of Wages.

The hundred tending boys employed by the Cohansey Glass Company at Bridgeton, N. J., who went on a strike for an increase of four cents per day in wages, have gone back at the old scale.

One hundred glassblowers who were forced to suspend work at the same time have resumed operations.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 1.

Lesson Text: "Jacob's Prevailing Prayer," Gen. xxxii., 9-12; 24-30 — Golden Text: Gen. xxxii., 26—Commentary.

9. "And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, the Lord which saidst unto me, Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred, and I will deal well with thee." Jacob is now twenty years older than when God appeared to him in the vision at Bethel (xxxii., 41), and having been instructed to return to his own home (xxxii., 3, 13), he is now on his way thither. The angels of God have met him, and he has sent messengers to Esau to seek his favor. The messengers have returned, saying that Esau is coming with 400 men. Jacob is afraid, divides the people and flocks and herds into two bands, and then gives himself to prayer.

10. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which Thou hast showed unto Thy servant, for with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands." He calls upon God, as the God of his fathers, thinking doubtless of His covenant with them. Then he pleads God's command to return and His promise of protection, and now he takes the place of utter unworthiness and thinks of the contrast between now and twenty years before and of God's marvelous kindness to him, notwithstanding his great sinfulness.

11. "Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau, for I fear him lest he will come and smite me and the mother with the children." Sin is not easily forgotten, and Jacob would think of his wrong done to Esau so long ago. A guilty conscience is always afraid, whether it be in Adam or Abraham (Gen. iii., 10; xx., 11) or any other saint or sinner. The perfect love of God to us casts out all fear (I John iv., 18), and if we will only walk in the light with Him we may sing, "Behold, God is my salvation (or deliverer), I will trust and not be afraid," sure that He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (Isa. xlii., 2; II Tim. iv., 18).

12. "And Thou saidst, I will surely do thee good and make thy seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude." This is always safe pleading "and Thou saidst," for by the spirit through Balaam we hear these words, "Hath He said and shall He not do it, or hath He spoken and shall He not make it good?" (Num. xxiii., 19). In Isa. lxli., 6, 7, the people of God are called His remembrances. See margin and R. V. and note carefully what we are to plead for. If we would stand upon His promises and plead them for His glory, what would He not do?

24. "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." By comparing verse 30 and Hos. xlii., 4, 5, we learn that it was the Lord Himself who wrestled with Jacob, even the same who appeared or spoke to Hagar and Abraham (Gen. xvi., 13; xviii., 1); not the Father, but the Son (John i., 18), who afterward became man for us. The breaking of the day is in the margin "the ascending of the morning;" elsewhere it is "the spring of the day" or "the day spring" (I Sam. ix., 26; Job xxxviii., 12), and is suggestive of the morning when God shall humble and then help Israel (Ps. xli., 5, margin).

25. "And when He saw that He prevailed not against him, He touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as He wrestled with him." God can do little or nothing for us or with us till we are thoroughly humbled and broken down. Our wisdom and strength are always hindrances. He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength" (Isa. xl., 29). When we are at our wits' end (all our wisdom being swallowed up), then He delivers and shows His strength on our behalf (Ps. cvii., 27 margin). The difficulty is to break us down.

26. "And He said, Let Me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let Thee go, except Thou bless me." Jacob could now resist no longer, but he could cling in his weakness, and cling he did. It is now helplessness clinging to almightiness, and the blessing will surely come. Consider Israel in Egyptian bondage, at the Red Sea, at the Jordan, at the walls of Jericho, and in all their history see how in all their helplessness, relying upon God, He wrought for them. Consider the miracles of the New Testament and see how in every case it was the power of God on behalf of impotence.

27. "And He said unto him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob." Jacob signifies supplanter, and his brother Esau thought that he was well named, for he said, "He hath supplanted me these two times, he took away my birthright, and behold, how he hath taken away my blessing" (Gen. xxvii., 36). Jacob virtually confesses himself a sinful, crooked man, and, as in verse 10, unworthy of any mercies. There is hope for the sinner when he sees and confesses his sins (Prov. xxviii., 13).

28. "And He said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with man, and hast prevailed." The name "Israel" is found about 2500 times in the Bible, but this is the first time. It invariably means either the man so called or his descendants (the twelve or the ten tribes) and is misapplied when applied to the church. In the margin it is said to mean "A prince of God," but in this verse how suggestive are the words, "Power with God and with man!" And is not the secret of this power made plain by the incident of the lesson—the confession of character and helpless holding on to God?

29. "And Jacob asked Him and said, Tell me, I pray Thee, Thy name, and He said, Wherefore is it that thou dost ask after My name? And He blessed him there." When Manoah asked Him His name, He said it was secret or wonderful (Judg. xiii., 18, margin), reminding us of His name in Isa. ix., 6. The blessing of the Lord upon the land of Israel made it bring forth in one year fruit for three years (Lev. xxv., 21). The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and to addeth nothing thereto (Prov. x., 22). Consider the name of the Lord in Ex. xxxiv., 5-7, and hear our Lord Jesus in His prayer: "I have manifested Thy name. I have declared unto them Thy name" (John xvii., 6, 26).

30. "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." In Ex. xxiv., 10, 11, we read that the elders saw the God of Israel; they saw God and did eat and drink. In Ex. xxxiii., 11, it is written that the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend, and yet in verse 20 the Lord says, "Thou canst not see My face, for there shall be no man that shall see Me and live." It is probable that the explanation of these seeming contradictions is in John i., 18, where we learn that God has always manifested Himself in His Son.—Lesson Helper.

Louisiana's Greatest Industry.

The sugar production of Louisiana has increased eighty-six per cent. during the last five years.

FARM AND GARDEN.

POOR CABBAGE SEED.

It is an axiom that poor seed with-out costing anything is always dearer than the best at high prices. This is especially true of the cabbage. It is easy and inexpensive to grow poor seed. Any stump from which the head has been cut will send up shoots and seeds abundantly. But very little of this seed will produce good heads. The right way to grow cabbage seed is to select the best heads and plant them with root and head attached. The seed thus grown will be plump and will produce plants that head well. —[Boston Cultivator.

STARTING CELERY SEED.

Celery seed always takes considerable time to germinate, old seed taking longer than new seed, hence one should be careful to procure it where one is confident of its being fresh. In the hot-bed or greenhouse, where the soil is warm and kept permanently moist, it will start sooner than in the open ground, since there it is sown early in the spring and before the soil is thoroughly warmed; but even in a hotbed or forcing house it takes about two weeks to start. When the young plants are about two inches high they should be transplanted into a well enriched bed, and kept carefully watered and tended; under which conditions they will make a vigorous growth and be ready in good time for the final setting. —[Vick's.

GRAFTINGS.

In grafting the part which receives the scion is called the stock, and the stock is obtained by sowing the seed. The scion, or as it is often incorrectly called, the graft, is generally a shoot of the previous season's growth. It is generally cut three or four inches long and should contain about this number of buds. The union between the scion and stock takes place by the inner bark and not by the cut of the surface of the wood. Hence in grafting care must be taken that the inner bark of the scion is in close contact with the inner bark of the stock. Scions may be cut at any time during the fall or winter after the leaves have fallen, and some can always be saved when the necessary pruning is done, and grafting can be done in the winter if the sticks and scions are obtained in advance. They can be stored in damp sand until a favorable season for planting out. —[St. Louis Republic.

APPLE SPRAYING.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer writes to that journal as follows: I am afraid the account of spraying trees in the Farmer and Homes, with a two-inch nozzle and apparatus might lead one to suppose it is more of a task to spray apple trees than it really is. One-half pound Paris green to a fifty-gallon barrel of water is the dose. One pound will kill and wither the leaves and harm the young apple formation. Place two empty fifty-gallon barrels in an open spring wagon, back up to your pump and fill the barrels and then tie a bag over the top to prevent spilling. When at the orchard fasten a common carriage pump with a wire to the rim or chine of one of the barrels and then put in the Paris green; stir with a broomstick and drive up on outside row of orchard, one stir and one pump. Spray one-half a tree at a time, come down next row, spray one-half a tree till the orchard is done. When one barrel is emptied as low as pump will reach pour into the empty from the full barrel and when the water gets less green than it was in the first place when you put in the first half-pound add the other half pound. My pump is an old carriage washer and rinsing kind. If the tree is tall throw over the tree and a spray will come down. It is an easy, quick job and should be done just after the blossom has fallen and the apple formed. It won't prevent mowing and feeding the grass to cattle, especially if you wait till a rainfall and then the first clear day mow and barn as usual.

BOILED CORN FOR FOWLS.

The opinion that corn is very nourishing food for fowls is so universal that no further thought is given to the matter. If any one should sug-

gest that corn would be easier of digestion if soaked or boiled, he would likely receive the answer that corn was nothing hard to digest for birds, which swallowed stones and other hard substances without detriment. A moment's thought, however, will convince that the mill-stones and the grist are different things, and feeding hard grain, although not exactly like feeding the mill-stones with pebbles, bears a certain likeness to it.

The trouble attendant is the preparation of food, if it to be cooked, may, indeed, seem very disproportionate to the advantage to be derived from such treatment, but in reality little need be spent, as before going the rounds of the nests a little hot water may be poured over the grain, a tight cover put on the kettle, and the whole placed over the stove, where by the time your rounds are completed the corn will have become steamed and mellow, and have lost none of its good qualities. Remember, each hen has a certain amount of animal force to be suspended every day in some direction, and the less she has to give to digesting for food, the more she will have to be expended in egg-producing. The advantages of the warm food in the winter, when much food goes toward producing animal heat to withstand the cold, are twofold, from the direct action of the warmth and the slower action of the food itself, to say nothing of the fact that the content produced by nourishing food will result in more eggs for a hen thoroughly at home will lay more eggs, than a discontented one. We have performed the experiment ourselves and know that the feeding boiled corn does pay, and it is as the result of experience that we offer this plan to our friends. —Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Bees are producers; moths are destroyers.

Queenless bees nearly always build drone comb.

Cold appears to be the main element in granulation.

The best remedy for foul brood is fire and boiling water.

If honey is overheated both color and transparency are injured.

Corn and millfeed together make better pig rations than either alone.

The average customer wants about an ounce of salt to a pound of butter.

Thick, well-ripened honey will not granulate so readily as that which is thin.

Among the trees the basswood is generally reckoned the best honey producer.

In rendering beeswax a tin, brass or copper vessel should be used. An iron one will darken it.

An item in making sheep profitable is never to keep a worthless sheep and never breed a weakly one.

Feed a sow corn all the time and you will be getting her in a splendid frame of mind to destroy her pigs.

Wheat is one of the best feeds you can give your fowls to produce eggs; it is also good to feed young chicks.

In this wheat by and by, as the grasshopper said when he deposited his eggs alongside the field last fall.

The ration should be one that will maintain the vitality of the sow and enable her to farrow strong, healthy pigs.

Wild flowers make an attractive setting for the back yard. The honeysuckle is a favorite for the fence row.

When the quarters for the pigs are not very warm it will generally be best to make the grain rations at least half corn.

It can hardly be called good management that permits the brood sow and the growing pigs to sleep in manure heaps.

The Chicago dairy test showed that cows can be trained to eat very large rations of rich feed, retain their health and yield a good profit.

Carrots and cabbage are two items that should have a larger place in our list of feeding stuffs. The first are excellent for colts, horses, milch cows, and all young stock. They are valuable for pretty nearly all kinds of stock, and we have yet to find any that will not eat them greedily.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Easter in Greenwood."

TEXT: "And the field of Hebron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham."—Genesis xxiii., 17, 18.

Here is the first cemetery ever laid out. Machpelah was its name. It was an arborescent beauty, where the wound of death was bandaged with foliage. Abraham, a rich man, not being able to bribe the king of terrors, proposes here, as far as possible, to cover up the ravages. He had no doubt previously noticed this region, and now that Sarah, his wife, had died—that remarkable person who, at ninety years of age, had born to her the son Isaac, and who now, after she had reached 127 years, had expired—Abraham is negotiating for a family plot for her last slumber.

Ephron owned this real estate, and after, in mock sympathy for Abraham, refusing to take anything for it, now sticks on a big price—400 shekels of silver. The cemetery lot is paid for, and the transfer made in the presence of witnesses in a public place, for there were no deeds and no halls of record in those early times. Then in a cavern of limestone rock Abraham put Sarah, and a few years after himself followed, and then Isaac and Rebekah, and then Jacob and Leah. Embowered, picturesque and memorable Machpelah! That "God's acre" dedicated by Abraham has been the mother of innumerable mortuary observances. The necropolis of every civilized land has vied with its metropolises.

The most beautiful hills of Europe outside the great cities are covered with obelisk and funeral vase and arched gateways and columns and parterres in honor of the inhumated. The Appian way of Rome was bordered by sepulchral commemorations. For this purpose Pisa has its arcades of marble sculptured into excellent bas-reliefs and the features of dear faces that have vanished. Genoa has its terraces cut into tombs, and Constantinople covers with cypress the silent habitations, and Paris has its Pere la Chaise, on whose heights rest Balzac and David and Moliere and a mighty group of warriors and poets and painters and musicians. In all foreign nations utmost genius on all sides is expended in the work of interment, mummification and incineration.

Our own country consents to be second to none in respect to the lifeless body. Every city and town and neighborhood of an intelligence or virtue has not many miles away its sacred inclosure, where affection has engaged sculptor's chisel and florist's spade and artificer in metals. Our own city has shown its religion as well as its art in the manner which it holds the memory of those who have passed forever away by its Cypress Hills, and its Evergreens, and its Calvary and Holy Cross and Friends' cemeteries.

All the world knows of our Greenwood, with now about 270,000 inhabitants sleeping among the hills that overlook the sea, and lakes embosomed in an Eden of flowers, our American Westminster abbey, an Acropolis of mortuary architecture, at Pantheon of mighty ones ascended, elegies in stone, liads in marble, whole generations in peace waiting for other generations to join them. No dormitory of breathless sleepers in all the world has so many mighty dead.

Among the preachers of the Gospel, Beechey and Thomas De Witt and Bishop James and Tyng and Abel, the missionary, and Beecher and Buddington, and McClintock and Inskip, and Bangs and Chapin, and Noah Schenck and Samuel Hanson Cox. Among musicians, the renowned Gottschalk and the holy Thomas Hastings. Among philanthropists, Peter Cooper and Isaac T. Hopper, and Lucretia Mott and Isabella Graham, and Henry Bergh, the apostle of mercy to the brute creation. Among the literati, the Carys—Alice and Phoebe—James K. Paulding and John G. Saxe. Among journalists, Bennett and Raymond and Greeley. Among scientists, Ormsby, Mitchell, warrior as well as astronomer and lovingly called by his soldiers "Old Stars," Professor Proctor and the Drapers—splendid men, as I well know, one of them my teacher, the other my classmate.

Among inventors Elias Howe, who through the sewing machine did more to alleviate the toils of womanhood than any man that ever lived, and Professor Morse, who gave us magnetic telegraphy, the former doing his work with the needle, the latter with the thunderbolt. Among physicians and surgeons Joseph C. Hutchinson and Marion Sims and Dr. Valentine Mott, with the following epitaph, which he ordered cut in honor of Christian religion: "My implicit faith and hope is in a merciful Redeemer, who is the resurrection and the life. Amen and Amen." This is our American Machpelah, as sacred to us as the Machpelah in Canaan, of which Jacob uttered that pastoral poem in one verse: "There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah."

At this Easter service I ask and answer what may seem a novel question, but it will be found, before I get through, a practical and useful and tremendous question. What will resurrection day do for the cemeteries? First, I remark, it will be their supernal beautification. At certain seasons it is customary in all lands to strew flowers over the mounds of the departed. It may have been suggested by the fact that Christ's tomb was in a garden. And when I say garden I do not mean a garden of these latitudes. The late frosts of spring and the early frosts of autumn are so near each other that there are only a few months of flowers in the field. All the flowers we see to-day had to be potted and coaxed and put under shelter, or they would not have bloomed at all. They are the children of the conservatories. But this season and through the most of the year the Holy Land is all ablaze with floral splendor.

You find all the royal family of flowers here, some that you suppose indigenous to the far north and others indigenous to the far south—the daisy and hyacinth, crocus and anemone, tulip and water lily, geranium and ranunculus, mignonette and sweet marjoram. In the college at Beirut you may see the Post's collection of about 1800 kinds of Holy Land flowers, while among trees are the oaks of frozen climes, and the tamarisk of the tropics, walnut and willow, ivy and hawthorn, ash and elder, pine and sycamore. If such floral and botanical beauties are the wild growths of the field, think of what a garden must be in Palestine! And in such a garden Jesus Christ slept after, on the soldier's spears, His last drop of blood had coagulated. And then see how appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree shaded. In June Greenwood is Brooklyn's garden.

"Well, then," you say, "how can you make out that the resurrection day will beautify the cemeteries? Will it not leave them a plowed up ground? On that day there will be an earthquake, and will not this split the polished Aberdeen granite as well as the plain slab that can afford but two words, 'Our Mother' or 'Our Charley'?"

will beautify all the cemeteries. It will be by bringing up the faces that were to us once, and in our memories are to us now, more beautiful than any calla lily, and the forms that are to us more graceful than any willow by the waters. Can you think of anything more beautiful than the reappearance of those from whom we have been parted? I do not care which way the tree falls in the blast of the judgment hurricane, or if the plowshare that day shall turn under the last rose leaf and the last china aster, if out of the broken sod shall come the bodies of our loved ones not damaged, but irradiated.

The idea of the resurrection gets easier to understand as I hear the phonograph unroll some voice that talked into it a year ago, just before our friend's decease. You touch the lever, and then come forth the very tones, the very song of the person that breathed into it once, but is now departed. If a man can do that, cannot Almighty God, without half trying, return the voice of your departed? And if he can return the voice, why not the lips, and the tongue, and the throat that fashioned the voice? And if the lips, and the tongue, and the throat, why not the brain that suggested the words? And if the brain, why not the nerves, of which the brain is the headquarters? And if he can return the nerves, why not the muscles, which are less ingenious? And if the muscles, why not the bones, that are less wonderful? And if the voice, and the brain, and the muscles, and the bones, why not the entire body? If man can do the phonograph, God can do the resurrection.

Will it be the same body that in the last day shall be reanimated? Yes, but infinitely improved. Our bodies change every seven years, and yet in one sense it is the same body. On my wrist and the second finger of my right hand there is a scar. I made that at twelve years of age, when, disgusted at the presence of two warts, I took a red-hot iron and burned them off and burned them out. Since then my body has changed at least a half dozen times, but those scars prove it is the same body.

We never lose our identity. If God can and does sometimes rebuild a man five, six, ten times in this world, is it mysterious that He can rebuild him once more and that in the resurrection? If He can do it ten times, I think He can do it eleven times. Then look at the seventeen year locusts. For seventeen years gone, at the end of seventeen years they appear, and by rubbing the hind leg against the wing make that rattle at which all the husbandmen and vine dressers tremble as the insectile host takes up the march of devastation. Resurrection every seventeen years—a wonderful fact!

Another consideration makes the idea of resurrection easier. God made Adam. He was not fashioned after any model. There had never been a human organism, and so there was nothing to copy. At the first attempt God made a perfect man. He made him out of the dust of the earth. If out of ordinary dust of the earth and without a model God could make a perfect man, surely out of the extraordinary dust of mortal body and with millions of models God can make each one of us a perfect being in the resurrection. Surely the last undertaking would not be greater than the first. See the gospel algebra. Ordinary dust minus a model equals a perfect man. Extraordinary dust and plus a model equals a resurrection body.

Mysteries about it? Oh, yes. That is one reason why I believe it. It would not be much of a God who could do things only as far as I can understand. Mysteries? Oh, yes. But no more about the resurrection of your body than about its present existence.

I will explain to you the last mystery of the resurrection and make it as plain to you as that two and two make four if you will tell me how your mind, which is entirely independent of your body, can act upon your body so that at your will your eyes open, or your foot walks, or your hand is extended. So I find nothing in the Bible statement concerning the resurrection that staggers me for a moment. All doubts clear from my mind. I say that the cemeteries, however beautiful now, will be more beautiful when the bodies of our loved ones come up in the morning of the resurrection.

They will come in improved condition. They will come up rested. The most of them lay down at the last very tired. How often you have heard them say, "I am so tired!" The fact is, it is a tired world. If I should go through this audience and go round the world, I could not find a person in any style of life ignorant of the sensation of fatigue.

I do not believe there are fifty persons in this audience who are not tired. Your head is tired, or your back is tired, or your foot is tired, or your brain is tired, or your nerves are tired. Long journeying or business application or bereavement or sickness has put on you heavy weights. So the vast majority of those who went out of this world went out fatigued. About the poorest place to rest in is this world. Its atmosphere, its surroundings and even its hilarities are exhausting. So God stops our earthly life and mercifully closes the eyes, and more especially gives quiescence to the lung and heart, that have not had ten minutes' rest from the first respiration and the first beat.

If a drummer boy were compelled in the army to beat his drum for twenty-four hours without stopping, his officer would be court-martialed for cruelty. If the drummer boy should be commanded to beat his drum for a week without ceasing, day and night, he would die in attempting it. But under your vestment is a poor heart that began its drum-beat for the march of life thirty or forty or sixty or eighty years ago, and it has had no furlough by day or night, and whether in conscious or comatose state it went right on, for if it had stopped seven seconds your life would have closed. And your heart will keep going until some time after your spirit has flown, for the auscultator says that after the last expiration of lung and the last throb of pulse, and after the spirit is released, the heart keeps on beating for a time. What a mercy, then, it is that the grave is the place where that wondrous machinery of ventricle and artery can halt!

Under the healthful chemistry of the soil all the wear and tear of nerve and muscle and bone will be subtracted, and that bath of good fresh clean soil will wash off the last ache, and then some of the same style of dust out of which the body of Adam was constructed may be infused into the resurrection body. How can the bodies of the human race, which have had no replenishment from the dust since the time of Adam in paradise, get any recuperation from the storehouse from which he was constructed without our going back into the dust? That original life giving material having been added to the body as it once was, and all the defects left behind, what a body will be the resurrection body! And will not hundreds of thousands of such appearing above the Gowanus heights make Greenwood more beautiful than any June morning after a shower? The dust of the earth being the original material for the fashioning of the first human being, we have to go back to the same place to get a perfect body.

Factories are apt to be rough places, and those who toil in them have their garments grimy and their hands smutched. But who cares for that when they turn out for us beautiful musical instruments or exquisite upholstery? What though the grave is a rough place—it is a resurrection body manufactory, and from it shall come the radiant and resplendent forms of our friends on the brightest morning the world ever saw. You are a factory cotton, and it comes out

apparel. You put into a factory lumber and lead, and they come out pianos and organs. And so in the factory of the grave you put in pneumonias and consumptions, and they come out health. You put in groans, and they come out halleluiahs. For us, on the final day, the most attractive places will not be the parks, or the gardens, or the palaces, but the cemeteries.

We are not told in what season that day will come. If it should be winter, those who come up will be more lustrous than the snow that covered them. If in the autumn, those who come up will be more gorgeous than the woods after the frosts had pencilled them. If in the spring, the bloom on which they tread will be dull compared with the rubicund of their cheeks. Oh, the perfect resurrection body! Almost everybody has some defective spot in his physical constitution—a dull ear, or a dime eye, or a rheumatic foot, or a neuralgic brow, or a twisted muscle, or a weak side, or an inflamed tonsil, or some point at which the east wind or a season of overwork assaults him.

But the resurrection body shall be without one weak spot, and all that the doctors and nurses and apothecaries of earth will thereafter have to do will be to rest without interruption after the broken nights of their earthly existence. Not only will that day be the beautification of well kept cemeteries, but some of the graveyards that have been neglected and been the pasture ground for cattle and roosting place for swine will for the first time have attractiveness given them.

It was a shame that in that place untraced generations planted no trees and trusted no garlands, and sculptured no marble for their Christian ancestry. But on the day of which I speak the resurrected shall make the place of their feet glorious. From under the shadow of the church where they slumbered among nettles and mullen stalks and thistles and slabs aslant, they shall arise with a glory that shall flush the windows of the village church, and by the bell tower that used to call them to worship, and above the old spire beside which their prayers formerly ascended. What triumphal procession never did for a street, what an oratorio never did for an academy, what an orator never did for a brilliant auditory, what obelisk never did for a king, resurrection morn will do for all the cemeteries.

This Easter tells us that in Christ's resurrection our resurrection, if we are His, and the resurrection of all the pious dead, is assured, for He was "the first fruits of them that slept." Renan says He did not rise, but 580 witnesses, sixty of them Christ's enemies, say He did rise, for they saw Him after He had. If He did not rise, how did sixty armed soldiers let Him get away? Surely sixty living soldiers ought to be able to keep one dead man. Blessed be God! He did get away.

After His resurrection Mary Magdalene saw Him. Cleopas saw Him. Ten disciples in an upper room at Jerusalem saw Him. On a mountain the eleven saw Him. Five hundred at once saw Him. Professor Ernest Renan, who did not see Him, will excuse us for taking the testimony of the 580 who did see Him. Yes, yes, He got away. And that makes sure that our departed loved ones and we ourselves shall get away. Freed Himself from the shackles of clod He is not going to leave us and ours in the lurch.

There will be no doorknob on the inside of our family sepulcher, for we cannot come out of ourselves, but there is a doorknob on the outside, and that Jesus shall lay hold of, and, opening, will say: "Good morning! You have slept long enough! Arise! Arise!" And then what flutter of wings, and what flashing of rekindled eyes, and what gladness rushing across the family lot, with cries of: "Father, is that you?" "Mother, is that you?" "My darling, is that you?" "How you all have changed! The cough gone, the croup gone, the consumption gone, the paralysis gone, the weariness gone. Come, let us ascend together! The older ones first, the younger ones next! Quick, now, get into line! The skyward procession has already started! Steer now by that embankment of cloud for the nearest gate!"

And, as we ascend, on one side the earth gets smaller until it is no larger than a mountain, and smaller until it is no larger than a ship, and smaller until it is no larger than a wheel, and smaller until it is no larger than a speck.

Farewell, dissolving earth! But on the other side, as we rise, heaven at first appears no larger than your hand. And nearer it looks like a chariot, and nearer it looks like a throne, and nearer it looks like a star, and nearer it looks like a sun, and nearer it looks like a universe. Hail, scepters that shall always wave! Hail, anthems that shall always roll! Hail, companionships, never again to part! That is what resurrection day will do for all the cemeteries and graveyards from the Machpelah that was opened by Father Abraham in Hebron to the Machpelah yesterday consecrated. And that makes Lady Huntington's immortal rhythm most appropriate.

When Thou, my righteous Judge, shalt come To take Thy ransomed people home, Shall I among them stand? Shall I among them stand? Who sometimes am afraid to die, Be found at Thy right hand?

Among Thy saints let me be found, Whene'er the archangel's trumpet shall sound, To see Thy smiling face, Then loudest of the throng I'll sing While heaven's re-echoing arcs are ring With shouts of sovereign praise.

Jack the Ripper Identified.

It is now stated for certain that the infamous murderer, Jack the Ripper, whose horrible crimes startled London and were the talk of the civilized world, is positively identified and is in the hands of the authorities. He is in the Government Insane Asylum at Dartmoor, where he was confined shortly after his last bloody exploit in Whitechapel. He was arrested as a madman, with homicidal tendencies, though at the time the authorities had no knowledge of his antecedents. The Scotland Yard people have possession of the knife, which is of Chinese make, wherewith his bloody work was done. The detectives have succeeded in tracing his whereabouts through the whole period covered by his murders, and establishing his identity with the murderer. The police have been in correspondence with the asylum people to determine whether there is any likelihood that he will recover his sense enough to allow him to be put on trial for his crimes, but it is said he is hopelessly insane, and talks about nothing but the atrocities that he has committed.

The Mary Washington Monument.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) City Council has invited President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller, the members of the Cabinet, Governor O'Ferrall and their ladies to attend the dedication of the Mary Washington monument to take place in that city May 10. A committee of twelve citizens has been appointed to act in conjunction with the Mayor and City Council.

A Kettle Full of Greenbacks.

Joseph Stephenson, while excavating for a cellar on a lot, recently purchased by him at Warsaw, Ind., threw out an old iron kettle containing \$9000 in greenbacks. An old man named Blue formerly lived alone near the place and committed suicide about eight years ago.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Sun-exposed trees have their largest limbs on the south side.

Gas pipes of manilla paper coated with asphalt have been used successfully.

More than 16,000 Hindoos have been inoculated for the prevention of cholera.

The earth's lowest body of water is the Caspian sea, which has been sinking for centuries.

Immense as the bulk of Jupiter is, it makes a complete turn on its axis in a trifle less than ten hours.

The French systems of weights is pretty nigh universal in all countries other than English speaking.

Opals are so sensitive that exposure to moisture or heat, or even atmospheric change, sometimes ruin them.

Of 1000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 579 marry women of the same age, and 89 marry older women.

The physical lives of most freaks, like their professional careers, are short. The fat people usually die of apoplexy.

It is a disputed question among scientists as to which is the most fatiguing, walking up hill or walking down hill.

A prehistoric human skull found at Anniston, Ala., in 1890, measured thirty-four inches in circumference just above the ears.

The upper third of the face is altered in expression in affections of the brain, the middle third in diseases of the chest, and the lower third in diseases of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity.

A process of forming artificial whalebone from animal hair, consisting in subjecting the hair to a softening bath then to a bath of acetic acid, and, finally placing the mass under great pressure, has been invented.

According to the latest available astronomical data, 10,000 double stars have been recorded by the observers of this country and Europe. This exceeds the total number of all stars visible by the naked eye, which is only about 6,000.

If parents are tall the children tend to be tall, but the offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently follow the shorter. Excessive tallness is very rarely perpetuated, even if both the parents are above the average, the height of the offspring is usually only a third of the excess reached by the parents.

Some very industrious students of microscopy, as applied to medical problems, have been offering pretty strong evidence that parasites are the origin of malignant and cancerous tumors; so the Pathological Society of London appointed a committee to investigate the evidence, which committee unanimously reports that, notwithstanding the labor expended, the point is not proved—the parasites are not demonstrated.

The Cowboy Hat Did It.

"I never realized the truth of Shakespeare's saying that 'the apparel doth oft proclaim the man' till I made my first trip to New York City," said Editor McAdam, who prints the Chickasaw Chieftain away down in the Indian Nation, to some friends at the Ebbitt.

"You see the sombrero I have on now? Well, the brim is pretty wide, but not a marker to the one I wore that day on my pilgrimage up Broadway. I must have looked pretty verdant, for there were just seventeen sharpers that struck me between the Astor House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When I reached that point the thing got monotonous, and I went into a hat store and bought a derby. Then I resumed my sauntering, and walked a mile further, but never a 'con' man reached out his hand and with an insinuating smile pretended to know me.—[Washington Post.

She Doubted Him.

"I've walked clean from Omaha, mum," said Fatigued Frederick to Mrs. Gummy. "Clean!" echoed Mrs. Gummy, with a comprehensive look at the tramp, "you look as though you had never been clean in your life."—[Philadelphia.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A DINNER SALAD.

A good dinner salad for the spring months is made by combining tart, juicy apples with celery. Cut the celery as for chicken salad; peel the apples, cut them as fine as the celery and cover with lemon juice to keep them from turning dark. Cover with a French dressing and serve on lettuce leaves if you can get them. For a company luncheon put the salad in lemon skins, lay them on lettuce and garnish with a little Mayonnaise sauce.—[New York Telegram.

BAKED BEANS.

Put a quart of white beans to soak in soft water at night. The next morning wash them out of that water and put them in a small iron pot (holding about two quarts), cover them with cold water and set them on the fire. As soon as the water boils set back where they will just simmer for fifteen minutes. Turn off this water. Clean and gash a pound and a half of salt pork, place it on top of the beans and into them, so that the rind of the pork is even with the beans, fill the pot with hot water, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses mixed with a level teaspoonful of mustard, and put them into a moderate oven to bake for nine or ten hours. Look at them occasionally, and if the pork browns too fast, put on a cover; should the water cook away too much, add a little hot water. The goodness of baked beans consists in their being baked long and slowly. If properly cooked they will be a rich red, with every bean separate and distinct.—[New York Mail and Express.

TO COOK RICE.

A mould of rice with a compote of fruit makes an elegant sweet course for any one who is fond of rice desserts. If something unusually attractive and at the same time wholesale is desired for children's dinner or luncheon, make such a pudding with a compote of dates. Fill a deep saucepan two-thirds full of boiling water, salt it, look over one cupful of rice and boil it at a gallop for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the rice is tender and each grain stands out separately, drain the rice and stir into it thoroughly two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Pack the rice well in a border mould, setting it down hard and shaking it several times as you fill it, rather than pressing it down with a spoon. Let this part of the pudding cool. In summer it is best served cold. To make the date compote, stone one pound of dates, put them in a saucepan with a cupful of granulated sugar and two cupfuls of water. Cook slowly twenty minutes in the syrup, stirring occasionally, then take out the dates and boil the syrup rapidly five or ten minutes, until it thickens. Be careful at this point not to scorch the syrup. Put the dates back in it; stir well, and when it is nearly cold, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into the centre of the mould of rice. The centre of the circle of rice may be filled with any other compote liked. A compote of pineapple is delicious, and orange marmalade as good.—[Home and Farm.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Before laying a carpet wash the floor with turpentine to prevent buffalo bugs.

A teaspoonful of ammonia to one teacupful of water is good for cleaning jewelry.

Place a strip of wood back of the door where the knob hits the paper in opening.

Powdered pipe clay, mixed with water, will remove oil stains from wall paper.

It is said that salt fish are most quickly and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

In bottling pickles or catsup boil the corks, and while hot you can press them in the bottles, and when cold they are sealed tightly.

If you move into a new house in cold winter weather the best disinfectant and destroyer of germs you can use is the cold frosty air.

To bring the whites of eggs quickly to a froth have them as cool as possible. Put in a pinch of salt and beat quickly and lightly with a silver fork.

THE TEARLESS LIFE.

In the low moon's pensive splendor,
Not in day's flame,
Very soft and very tender
Breathe her dear name,
While the night wind's hymn is blending
With the near wave,
And the amaranths are bending
Above her grave.

For her thoughts and deeds were holy,
Friend, sister, wife,
Perfect did the lofty, lowly,
Behold her life.
Hers was charity the golden;
Hers sleepless love,
Oh, with all true ladies olden,
She glows above.

Yet from us she's not departed;
Yet in this sphere
Seems her true soul, so true hearted,
To dry grief's tear.
Saviour, whom she loved so fearless,
In all world strife,
May we with her know the tearless,
Starr'd heavenly life!

—New York Ledger.

MRS. 'GUSTE.

A couple of years ago my husband and I chanced to be spending a winter in Vicksburg. The house we rented was near a nice old fashioned market, where I went as much for an occasional chat with the proprietor as for the very good things she sold me. She was a stout, brisk old French woman, a widow, Mme. Auguste Dieulouard by name, rather German in appearance, but very French in her manners as she talked from behind her bars or bustled about her shop, directing and sometimes scolding her underlings. She was delighted, the first day I went to market, to have me speak French to her, and soon we were quite intimate. Before the winter was over and I had returned to New York she had told me, bit by bit, a great deal of the story of her life. Translated from her queer half German patois and pieced together, it ran somewhat as follows:

"I was born in 1830, in Lure, near Alsace, in the old Franche Comte. After my mother died I lived with my grandmother. When my grandmother died, I could not go back to my father, for he had married again, had a large family and was very poor. Some of our neighbors were coming to America, and I came with them. We took a sailing vessel to New Orleans, and the voyage lasted 44 days. Two years after reaching New Orleans I married a young Frenchman who had a nice little sum of money. Then my troubles began, for he would not have a settled home, as I wished, but wanted to travel all the time. I kept him in New Orleans most of the time for two years, but then he got too restless, and we began to gad about the country. We went up the river to Memphis and St. Louis, then we traveled through Kentucky and Tennessee. Later we went to California. When the war broke out, we were back in Kentucky. My husband enlisted in the southern army, leaving me in Columbus with very little money. I lived there until my money was nearly gone and then took a boat to Vicksburg. I reached Vicksburg just before travel was stopped. The siege lasted 48 days. I helped nurse in the hospitals, and one day, when I was sent out for drugs, was struck by a Yankee shell and wounded in the forehead. At the end of the siege Yankee doctors and nurses took charge of the hospitals, and I had no work and no money. Some of my neighbors were without money and food and came in to see me and said: 'Madame, what shall we do? We are starving.' I said, 'Go home and I will think what to do.' Then I was offered rations. 'Rations for what?' I asked. 'I am no Yankee soldier. Why should I take rations of you?' Then I said to the neighbors: 'We will make beer. Get me two barrels of water, some yeast, hops, molasses and corn. When the Yankee's whisky is gone, he will be glad to drink my beer and will have to pay for it.' Sometimes he did not pay, but mostly he did, and we lived a year by making beer.

"There was military law in Vicksburg. General D. was in command for a long time. There was a very strong feeling against him. I think he was the meanest man that ever lived. I knew everybody hated him. One day I said, 'I am going to General D. to get a permit to open a store.' Every one said, 'He is too mean to give you one.' I said, 'I will try.' I went to him and said very politely, 'General D., I want a permit to open a store.' He asked me, 'Why should I give you a permit?' I said, 'Because I must make some money to live.' He said, 'Are you Irish?' 'No.' 'Are you Dutch?' 'No.' 'Are you German?' 'No.' 'Are you French?' 'Yes.' 'Then go to Napoleon for a permit.'

"After awhile General D. left Vicksburg, and General S. was in command. One morning I went to see him. He was lying on a couch. I asked him for a permit. He said: 'My good woman, you shall have one if you will get me pen and paper from the next room. I have been at a ball all night and could not get up for the president.' General S. was not so bad for a Yankee. But General Grant was the nicest Yankee I ever saw. His headquarters were on the river, but we often saw him in Vicksburg, and he used to walk about and talk to the people. He was very kind, and every one liked him. One day he came into my store with a friend. He said: 'What kind of stuff is that in your window? I am hungry, and it looks very good.' 'Washington pie,' I answered. 'Why do you call it

that?' said he. 'That pie is named after the great Washington whose memory all good Americans adore,' I replied. 'That is good,' said he; 'how much is a slice of Washington pie?' I said, 'Some slices are 10 cents, but some I cut are 5 cents.' He said to the officer: 'I am so hungry I believe I could eat a 10 cent slice, could not you? Madame, please cut me two 10 cent slices, and I will trouble you to wrap them up for me.' So I did, and he would not let the dandy young officer carry my Washington pie, but when he had paid me took the bundle himself out into the street. Then the neighbors came in and said, 'What did General Grant have in his paper?' I replied, 'Washington pie—a 10 cent slice for himself and one for that young officer.'

"The war was over, and I had never heard from my husband and thought he must be dead. I was doing well in my store. I bought all my things in great quantities and sold them well. I had many friends and was much respected. I remember very well that one day a nigger came into my store and said, 'Have you got any cheap cigars?' I gave him one and said, 'This is 5 cents.' He bit it and then threw it into my face, crying, 'Have you nothing better for me than that?' 'Yes, I have something better for you,' I said, and I hit him over the mouth and nose with a poker, and he rushed howling and bleeding into the street. In half an hour a corporal and two soldiers came in and arrested me. I laughed and said: 'You must allow me time to put on my bonnet and lock up my store. Then I will go with you with pleasure.' When we got to the provost, he said, 'Why, Mrs. 'Guste, I am surprised to see you. What possible complaint can there be against you?' When he had heard my story as well as the nigger's, he told me to go back to my store and said very severely to the nigger: 'Is this the use you make of your liberty? Go home and behave like a white man if you can.'

"Four years more went by, and I was sure my husband was dead. I was well off, had a large market where I employed six men and was fast growing rich. I had many offers to change my name, but I always gave the same answer to all, 'Thank you, sir, for the compliment, but I prefer to support only myself and do not care for the luxury of a husband.'

"One day a Mr. Paxton, whose wife I knew, came in and said, 'Come up to our house.' 'I have no time,' I said. 'What is the matter? Is your wife sick?' He said, 'No, she is not sick, but there is a man there who wants to see you.' I said, 'Well, then, let him come and see me.' Mr. Paxton begged so hard and I got so curious that I put on my bonnet—my old bonnet, for I would not dress up for any man who would not take the trouble to come and see me—and went home with him to his house. I grew cold and felt faint, for there, talking to Mrs. Paxton, was Auguste—my husband—looking just the same as when he left me eight years before. My heart beat like a hammer, but I just said: 'Well, so you are alive and have turned up at last, have you? Where have you been for eight years? Have you had a good time and been traveling all over the world?' 'Oh, Josephine,' he said and began to cry.

"Poor fellow, he had been wounded and taken prisoner and very ill. When the war was over and he was well again, he began to hunt for me. Not finding me in Columbus, he went to every place where he had ever been before, which meant a good many journeys for a man who had always traveled all the time. No doubt he enjoyed himself very much. He had been in Vicksburg the year before. Now he was on his way down the river from St. Louis to New Orleans. The boat was delayed for a few hours at Vicksburg, and Auguste was taking a walk when he met Mr. Paxton and began talking to him. He asked if there were many French people in Vicksburg. 'A good many,' said Mr. Paxton. Then Auguste asked about the women, and when he heard there was a Mrs. 'Guste who had a market, and whose name was such a hard one that everybody called her Mrs. 'Guste for short, he said he wanted to see her, and asked how to go to her store. When he started, he said his knees felt very queer, and he wondered if he could walk there, and if it was really his Mrs. 'Guste, and if I would be glad to see him.

"He reached, as he thought, the store to which Mr. Paxton had directed him, and there he found a man—a dreadful looking man, he said—weighing sugar. 'Is this your store?' asked Auguste. 'Yes, sir,' answered the man. 'What can I do for you?' Auguste did not say another word to the man, but rushed out into the street, crying: 'Mon Dieu! Josephine is married to another. I will travel and never return.' Then he hurried back to the boat and met Mr. Paxton, who said, 'Did you know Mrs. 'Guste?' Auguste answered, 'How can she be Mrs. 'Guste when she is married to another who is not 'Guste?' Auguste had gone into a wrong store—one not a quarter the size of mine. But he was too exhausted to go again to find me and said Mr. Paxton must bring me to his house.

"Well, 'Guste,' said I, 'you may stay in my house, and if you are not going to try to make me travel I am really very glad to see you, but if you are going to travel you may travel alone as you have for eight years. While you remain in Vicksburg I will support you and will send you your coffee to your bed in the morning. I get up at 4 and will not have my business meddled with. And I will never travel.'—New York Post.

Interpreting a Dreambook.

A young married woman, living in the east end, had a peculiar dream one evening. She dreamed that she was down town on Euclid avenue with her baby and was preparing to board a car to go home. The step of the new Euclid avenue motor was rather high, and she requested a gentleman to hold her baby while she boarded the car. He consented, but before he could return the infant to the arms of its mother the car started and left without the child. The grief of the young woman was intense, and so troubled was her mind that she awoke. Her relief at finding it all a dream was so great that she decided to buy a book on dreams and learn what it all signified.

The next day she called at a downtown book store and related her dream to the clerk, who chanced to be an acquaintance. She purchased the book and turned to the index, where she found that such a dream as she experienced foretold that the dreamer would receive twice as much as she had lost.

"What would I get," she said to the clerk innocently, "that would be twice as much to me as my baby?"

"Twins," said the clerk laconically, and she has not spoken to him since.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One of the Paine Anecdotes.

A volume could be made of the good stories in which the venerable Henry W. Paine, who ended his long life here, is the central figure. Mr. Paine undoubtedly knew more law than many of our judges. He himself had declined a seat on the supreme bench of his native state of Maine and again when Governor Bullock tendered him the succession to Chief Justice Bigelow in Massachusetts. But he was not arrogant of his learning, and it is only as illustrating his perennial humor that the story is told of him, how, when seen reading a lawbook on a street car, a friend said, "What! Mr. Paine, you reading law?" "Bless your soul, no!" was the reply; "this is not law; it is a volume of supreme court decisions."—Boston Commonwealth.

The Advantage of Light Heads.

"I come of a very old family," boasted Batkins as the party sat around the fire at the club lying about their ancestors.

"I suppose they were in the ark with Noah," sneered Smith, who affects to despise those who claim a long line of ancestors.

"They didn't have to get into the ark," interrupted Simpson, who dislikes Batkins; "the family is so light headed they floated like corks."

Then Smith touched the button, and by his presence of mind prevented a riot.—Philadelphia Call.

Modest Abbe Delle.

It is said that the French Abbe Delle once had in his household a very quiet tempered relative, with whom he sometimes had animated disputes and who sometimes went so far as to throw books at the abbe. The abbe must have been a person of great amiability and self control. Once, when a particularly large and heavy volume was thrown at him, he caught it gracefully and said: "My dear friend, I must beg of you to remember that I prefer smaller gifts."—New York Mail and Express.

The Law of the Jungle.

The law of the jungle, which never orders anything without a reason, forbids every beast to eat man except when he is killing to show his children how to kill, and then he must hunt outside the hunting grounds of his pack or tribe. The real reason for this is that man killing means, sooner or later, the arrival of white men on elephants, with guns, and hundreds of brown men with gongs and rockets and torches. Then everybody in the jungle suffers. The reason the beasts give among themselves is that man is the weakest and most defenseless of all living things, and it is unsportsmanlike to touch him. They say, too—and it is true—that man eaters become mangy and lose their teeth.—Rudyard Kipling in St. Nicholas.

Strange.

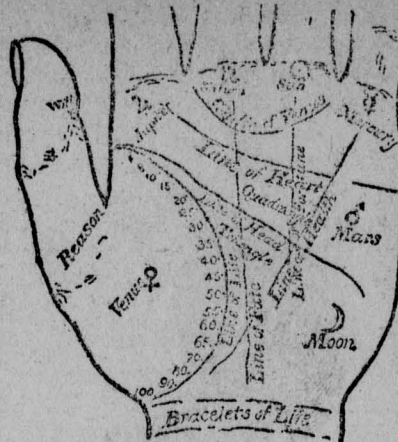
It seems that some 180,000 persons commit suicide yearly. When one realizes how large is the number of persons who are "tired of life," it seems doubly strange that so few of one's own enemies should be among them.—Milwaukee Journal.

Ancient Drinking Guilds.

It is gravely said by an authority that the Dutch guilds, the most ancient of workmen's organizations, had their origin in drinking guilds which, although they did not, as in the case of the Greeks and Romans, exalt drink to the rank of a deity, made it a kind of civic dignitary. These drink guilds and drink brethren existed from the earliest times until the latter part of the sixteenth century, when their excesses led to their suppression. It is held that men who worked together drank together, and thus formed the primitive club which developed into the guild.—Notes and Queries.

Johnson and Millar.

When Johnson, in 1755, sent the conclusion of his dictionary to Millar, the publisher, that gentleman sent him the final payment and expressed thanks to God that he had done with him, whereupon Johnson made reply that he was glad to find that Millar had the grace to thank God for anything.—Minneapolis Housekeeper.



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